Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1878. NUMBER 2.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon. D. & Vend. Expon., Levari Facias* and *Plu.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the hotel of Daniel Rials, in Johnstown,

On Saturday, Feb. 9th, 1878,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Joseph [illegible], in and to a lot of ground situated in [illegible] township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Johnstown and Bedford Pike, adjoining lot of Samuel Clinger on one side and alley on the other, running back to lot of Samuel Bogner, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and stable, now in the occupancy of E. Culbertson. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Trustees of Ind. [illegible] No. 81, A. O. K. of M. C.

Also all the right, title and interest of Mr. [illegible] in and to a lot of ground situated in the [illegible] borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the south on River street, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, now in the occupancy of [illegible] Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Michael [illegible]

Also all the right, title and interest of John [illegible] in and to a lot of ground situated in Stony Creek township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Johnstown and Scalp Level turnpike on the west, adjoining lot of [illegible] on the south and an alley on the north, and extending back to an alley, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and stable, now in the occupancy of Jethro Oldham. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of [illegible]

Also all the right, title and interest of Augustus [illegible] in and to a lot of ground situated in the 1st ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Union street, adjoining lot of David Llewellyn on the south, and lot of Samuel Dodds on the north, extending back to an alley, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, now in the occupancy of Daniel Wild. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Henry Stroemel.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds *before* the confirmation of the deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 12, 1878.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, Penn'a

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT

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MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents.

Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

Gen'l Insurance Agent.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1877 -1y.*

$60 PER MONTH will be paid to a good, energetic man in each county to introduce DR. EGLE'S New Illustrated History of Pennsylvania. Write immediately and state experience in this business, and also age. Address,

D. C. GOODRICH, Publisher,

HARRISBURG PA

☞ Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in. [10-12.-3m]

NOTICE.—IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that the account of Silas Williams, committee of Jane Williams, an insane person, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office of Cambria county, and will be presented to said Court for confirmation and allowance, at Argument Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 42th day of FEBRUARY next.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 15, 1878.-4t.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, up stairs, corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

Tuesday, February 12th, 1878,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Frederick Schmeader, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Summitville borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike, adjoining lot of John Singbaugh on one side and lot of John Riffel on the other, extending back 200 feet to an alley, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, now in the occupancy of Frederick Schmeader. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Smedley Hess.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Anna B. McGonigle and John E. Scanlan, executors of Jeremiah McGonigle, dec'd, and Charles A. McGonigle and Geo. C. K. Zehm, assignee in bankruptcy of said Chas. A. McGonigle, and James H. Dysart and Daniel Laughlin, terre tenants of the premises and bound by the lien of the judgment, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of the heirs of William Sharp, dec'd, William Tiley, and others, containing 206 acres, more or less, about 3 or 4 acres cleared, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, now in the occupancy of Patrick McAnaly and others. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the heirs and legal representatives of Adam Meyer, dec'd, for use of Elizabeth Meyer, widow and next of kin.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Andrew Topper, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Andrew Dodson Auth and Daniel Auth and others, containing 54 acres, more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one story log house and log stable, now in the occupancy of Andrew Topper. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob Z. Nagle.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Thos. Gorman, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Gallitzen township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Thomas Will, Anthony Myers, Cambria Iron Company, and others, containing about 4 acres, more or less, unimproved, having thereon erected a steam saw mill. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of W. J. Buck, endorser of O. O. Gorman.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Margaret Wachan, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in the village of Hastings, now in Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Penn'a Rail Road, adjoining lot of F. J. Parrish on the west, an alley on the east, and lot of Thomas Bradley on the south, having thereon erected a two story frame store and plank stable, now in the occupancy of Margaret Wachan. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Pat'k Mealy.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Travis, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Pittsburgh and Co., Richard Elder, Michael Nagle, and others, containing 33 acres, more or less, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Zeno A. Tuckey, for use of S. E. Burns.

ALSO, all the right title and interest of Simon S. Shrodes, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in the borough of Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lot of — Stich on the south, having an alley on the west, and fronting on Main street on the east, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and board stable, now in the occupancy of Simon Shrodes. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Kaylbeim.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Silas Adams, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Jackson township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of James Adams, Harry Shephard, Redmond Mellon, and others, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared, having thereon erected a two story frame house and frame barn, now in the occupancy of Silas Adams. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of F. D. Sanon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds *before* the confirmation of the deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 12, 1878.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1878 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon I will offer for sale at public vendue, at the [illegible] certain homestead or piece or parcel of land in Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Peter Hoover and heirs of John Bennett, on the east by lands of Michael Noon, on the south by lands of John Murray and Adam Schettle, and on the west by lands of said Adam Schettle, containing 100 Acres, more or less, about 100 Acres cleared, balance in timber, having the con erected a two-story Log House with good cellar, a log BANK BARN, with sheds all around, and other outbuildings. There is an excellent spring of living water near the door, and a good orchard of apple and peach trees in full bearing on the premises, the same being the real estate of which Michael Murray, late of said township, died seized.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on delivery of deed, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JAMES C. MURRAY,
Surviving Executor, &c.

Ebensburg, Pa., Jan 23, 1878-3t.

FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following properties, to wit: A tract of land in Snyder township, Blair county, 12½ miles from East Tyrone containing 188 acres, well improved, having thereon all the necessary farm buildings. This farm will be divided into two or three parts, if desired by purchasers, and if not sold before the the first of March next, it will then be rented.

Also the farm on which I now reside, in Logan township 2½ miles from Altoona. The property is in a high state of cultivation and has a splendid house, barn and other buildings thereon erected.

Also, a tract of improved land situated partly in Blair and Cambria counties, containing 278 acres. This tract is underlaid with coal of excellent quality, well covered with timber, and has a railroad built on it, ready for shipping coal.

These lands will be sold as a whole or divided, and on terms to suit purchasers, or will exchange for Altoona city property. For further information call on or address WM. DECKER,

Nov. 23, 1877.-1y. Box 859, Altoona.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale at a great bargain her FARM OF 100 ACRES, with allowance, in Adams township, about 35 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story PLANK HOUSE 18x25, large BANK BARN, and the usual outbuildings. There is an excellent young orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees, with plenty of good water on the premises. The Farm is in an excellent state of cultivation and will be sold very cheap and on the most liberal terms. For further particulars call on or address

Mrs. LEAH FLANNER,
South Fork P. O.

Adams Twp., Jan. 25, 1877.-2m.*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Whereas Paul Ellwanger and Regina Ellwanger, his wife, of the borough of Carrolltown, Cambria county, have made an assignment to me of their real and personal estate for the benefit of their creditors, those indebted to said Pauland Regina Ellwanger are requested to make payment, and those having claims against them will present them to me for settlement.

JACOB YEAGLEY, Assignee, &c.

Carrolltown, Jan. 4, 1878.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of JOHN HAMMAN, dec'd.—Letters of administration on the estate of said decedent, late of Juniata county, have been granted to the undersigned, who hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM HAMMAN, Administrator.

Allegheny Twp., Dec. 21, 1877 -6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of MARY MURRAY dec'd.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Mary Murray, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAS. C. MURRAY, Administrator.

Cambria Twp., Jan. 18, 1878. 6t.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-31.76.-tf.]

THE EDITOR.

The editor who wills to please
Must humbly crawl upon his knees,
And kiss the hands that beat him;
Or, if he dare attempt to walk,
Must toe the mark that others chalk,
And cringe to all that meet him.

Says one, your subjects are too grave—
Too much morality you have—
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch or wizard tales,
With slip-shod ghosts, with fins and scales,
Or feathers, like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels,
Composed of kings and queens and lords,
Of border wars and Gothic hordes
That used to live in hovels.

No, no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love-sick stuff
To craze the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russians, Turks—the Greeks and Jews,
Or any other nation.

The man of drilled scholastic lore
Would like to see a little more
In scraps of Greek or Latin;
The mercenaries rather have the price
Of Southern indigo and rice,
Of lumber, silk, or satin.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A rebus or a riddle;
Some long for missionary news
And some—of worldly, carnal views—
Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic, too, of classic skill,
Must dip in gall his gander quill,
And scratch against the paper;
Of all the literary fools,
Bred in our colleges and schools,
He cuts the saviest caper.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled up variety—
Variety in all things;
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed—I only give the hint—
Of mirthful and humorous small things.

I want some marriage news, says Miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss
To hear of weddings plenty;
For in a time of general rain
None suffer with a drought, 'tis plain,
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally undone
By losses, fire, or fever;
Another answers, 'tell as wise,
I'd rather have the fall and rise
Of racoon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish
For now and then a savory dish
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese
We never should dispute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low, 'tis all the same,
Too haughty or too humble;
And every editorial wight
Has not to do but what is right,
And let the grumbler grumble.

SWIMMING FOR LIFE.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

About twenty years ago, a man-of-war was lying at anchor in the principal harbor of Antigua, which, as most people know, forms one of the group called the West Indian Islands. It was a hot, sultry day in the beginning of June. The heavy fog, which at that time of year occasionally hangs like a curtain over everything, had been dispersed by the heat of the sun's rays, and, like a retreating enemy, was rolling slowly back to the horizon. Not a breath of wind stirred the water, not a seagull flapped its wings round the ship. The long pennon drooped lazily from the mast, as though sharing in the general languor of nature. The surface of the sea was like a mirror, only disturbed by an occasional black fin that rippled lazily through the water for a little distance, and disappeared as its possessor sunk again into the depths beneath. As the sun, however, rose towards the meridian, a breeze began to spring up—not cool and steady, but coming now and then in irregular puffs, and not as the breath of an oven. Notwithstanding the suspicious appearance of the water, and the rapid fall of the barometer, a party of midshipmen asked permission to take the pinnace for a few hours' sail, and obtained it, but on condition that they should not go far from the ship. The party, consisting of six midshipmen and two mates, started, accordingly, in good spirits, notwithstanding the warning growls of some of the old tars.

Thoughtless and fearless, as sailors generally are, they paid little attention to the freshening wind and the fast altering appearance of the sky. The tide was running out with great force, and they were soon outside the mouth of the harbor, and skipping down the side of the island with a fair wind, and with the full strength of the ebb. One of the mates was at the helm, a muddy with the sheets, the rest stretched lazily about the boat, smoking and talking, when, like a thunderbolt, a violent squall struck them, and the lightboat capsized. All its crew were immersed, but soon made their appearance again, swimming like corks on the surface, and in a short time were collected, like a flock of water-fowl, on the keel of the inverted boat. When they had shaken the water out of their eyes, looked about them a little, and found them number undiminished, they held a consultation on their condition, and the chances for and against their rescue.

The prospect of affairs was certainly not inspiriting, and to people possessed of less buoyant dispositions than themselves, would have appeared hopeless. They were clinging to the wreck of a small boat, their ship was hidden from sight by clouds of rain—for the storm had now come on in all its fury—and the land was invisible from the same cause. The sea was rising fast, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, and worse than all, they were drifting with full force of wind and tide in to the Caribbean Sea; once there, out of the wake of vessels and far from any land, their fate would be certain. Such being the state of things, many hopes were expressed that the ship would send boats in search of them. Comfortable suggestions, but with too little foundation.

At last, the two oldest determined upon a plan, which no thing but the desperate emergency of the case could have suggested. It was to attempt to swim ashore. The land was about three miles from them; they were both first rate swimmers, and, as far as the distance was concerned, might have attempted it on a calm day without much fear of failure, but in a heavy sea the case was different, and both wind and tide, though not dead against them, combined to sweep them down under the lee of the island. Above all, the place swarmed with sharks. Nothing daunted, however, these two brave fellows stripped to the skin, and, after after a short good bye and a hurried exhortation to the big ones to hold the little ones on, and all to keep up their pluck, they leaped into the sea.

They had both resolved to stick to one another as long as they lasted, both for mutual encouragement and as some sort of a protection against the much dreaded sharks. For nearly an hour they swam on, sometimes lying on their backs to rest, sometimes striking out again for dear life. Up to this time, although much fatigued, they had seen no sharks, and were encouraged by a glimpse, through a break in the gale, of the land, as it rose dark and frowning above its white fringe of breakers. But all at once, without a moment's notice, they were surrounded on all sides by the black fins.

An exclamation of despair forced itself from them at this sight and both waited in agony of suspense for the moments of pain which were to end their existence. Still they mechanically swam on, and, to their great surprise, the sharks, although playing all around them, did not touch them. They made continual short rushes at them, and, when the poor fellows closed their eyes in all the agony of death, passed them; or, turning on their backs, they would open their mon-trous jaws and close their teeth with a loud clash within a few inches of their victim's body.

One of these men said afterwards that he felt at times like a mouse in the power of a cat, that plays with the poor wretch before she makes a supper off it. Still, however, they swam on, the thunder roaring, the lightning flashing above them, struggling against a heavy sea, terrific wind and strong tide, tired and exhausted, with these horrid monsters swimming round them.

One often reads of nights of terror that turn a man's hair gray. Many of these may be considered peaceful when compared with the horrors of that five hours' swim.

At last, however, they succeeded in nearing the extreme end of the island, the sharks one by one leaving them. The last, however, made a farewell plunge at the lad nearest him, and although he missed him with his teeth, struck him a violent blow in the stomach with his strong tail. The poor fellow called, and his companion, who was swimming a few yards in advance, though thoroughly exhausted, returned to his friend's assistance. He supported him until he recovered sufficiently to proceed, and at last they once more touched the firm ground. They struggled up the beach, and lay down for a few minutes, utterly worn out; but the thought of their comrades clinging to that upturned box roused them to fresh exertions.

After staggering on for about half a mile in the direction of some houses, they met a number of negroes, who, as our heroes were entirely naked, attacked them with stones, and they would in all probability have fallen victims to this negro sense of decency, had not an officer fortunately passed by at that moment and recognized them. In a few minutes their story was told, and prompt measures were adopted to rescue the remainder of the party. Boats were launched under the lee of the island, and the two mates, although nearly dead from exhaustion, persisted in embarking in them. The danger was no yet over, for the sea was running mountains high; the gale had little abated, and the night was coming on fast. After a long and hard pull, nothing could be seen of the missing ones.

It had become quite dark, and they were beginning to despair. One boat had already turned towards the shore, when, by the light of a vivid flash, they saw on the crest of a huge black wave the dismantled boat with its knot of half drowned boys. They soon pulled up to it, and found to their great joy the number complete. They, too, had began to despair; had feared their two brave comrades had perished; were wearied and suffocated by the constant seas that were continually breaking over them; and some were talking of losing their hold when the timely relief arrived.

On reaching the shore, the two brave mates gave in. The reaction which followed their exertion and exposure was great and dangerous. One died a victim to his heroism; the other lived, but his health was seriously injured, and his powers of mind affected by all that he had gone though; for months afterwards he would start up in his bed with a shriek of terror as he saw, in all the vivid reality of dreamland, those monstrous sharks glaring at him, and heard the gnash of their sharp teeth.

This wonderful escape can only be accounted for by the fact that the spot where they landed was the sight of the slaughter house for the troops, and that the sharks were so sated with the offal thrown into the sea at the time, that even the unusual delicacy of "white man" could not tempt them. If, however, only a few drops of blood had tinged the water, the case would have been very different; for sharks, like beasts of prey, are roused to fury at the sight of it, and in the condition of these poor fellows the slightest scratch would have been instantly fatal to them.

ALPHABET OF SHORT RULES.—Attend well to your business.
Be punctual in your payments.
Consider well before you promise.
Dare to do right.
Envy no man.
Faithfully perform your duty.
Go not in the path of vice.
Have respect for your character.
In every thing be just.
Judge mercifully of others' faults.
Know thyself.
Lie not, for any consideration.
Make few confidants.
Never profess what you do not practice.
Occupy your time in usefulness.
Postpone nothing you can do now.
Quarrel not with your neighbor.
Remember the poor.
Save something against a day of trouble
Treat everybody with kindness.
Use yourself to moderation.
Vilify nobody's reputation.
Watchfully guard against idleness.
Xamine your conduct carefully.
Yield to superior judgment.
Zealously pursue the right path.

THE fantastic name for suicide is "enthanasia."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LATE WAR.

It was during one of those periods when the line of the Rapidan river divided the two armies that the following remarkable incident occurred: A considerable part of the counties of Fauquier and Culpepper, while not actually occupied by the enemy, was constantly subject to visits from their cavalry, and it was in this district that Mosby and Stringfellow were at that time operating. Stringfellow and a number of Mosby's men had been hospitably entertained at a certain mansion by ladies whose male relatives were all in the Southern army. A late dinner had been provided, after partaking of which all had departed except Stringfellow and one young man whom he had persuaded to remain behind his party, and who soon betook himself to the sofa in the parlor for a nap. Time passed rapidly and pleasantly in conversation with the ladies until about sunset, when the sudden alarm was given that a company of the enemy was approaching the house. Stringfellow's first thought was for his comrade, asleep in the parlor, and he rushed to that room to awake him, but he found that he had already received the alarm and had succeeded in reaching his horse in time for flight. Running to the front door he was greeted with a volley of carbine balls crashing through the panels, for the enemy had seen his approach through a window and felt secure of him. Escape being impossible in this direction, he turned to a window at the back of the house; but, on raising this, he was saluted by a blue coat, who discharged his gun almost in his face. Evidently he house was surrounded, and there seemed to be but the faintest hope of escape. As a last resort he ran up stairs, hoping to find some hiding place, or perhaps some auspicious moment to be able to jump from the back porch and escape to the adjacent garden. At the head of the stairs he was met by an old negro woman, the faithful slave and nurse of the young ladies of the house. She offered to secrete him, and, leading him to a window which opened upon the back porch, she showed him a board projecting from the lower window-sill, between which and the roof of the porch it was barely possible for him to squeeze his body. Stringfellow lost no time in availing himself of this position, for the enemy had now gained entrance to the house and were busily searching the first floor.

Not finding him they ascended to the second story, where they were met by the negro woman upon whose faithfulness Stringfellow's life now depended. Nor did she fail him. With ready wit she volunteered to assist in he search. Every bed, every closet, every chimney-place, every nook which could by any possibility afford any concealment was carefully examined, but all without result. All the time did the faithful negro assure the searchers that Stringfellow was not in he house. "She had seen him," so she said, "on the top of the back porch, and believed that he had jumped off and run into the garden. She wished they could ketch him and kill him for he would keep a comin' there after her young misses, and she kept a tellin' them that he was a bad man, and that he would get them into trouble, and now it had all come true, and she wished they would ketch him and kill him, and make an end of it." Darkness had now fallen, but still the search was prosecuted with lighted candles until the officer in command was fain to believe that the old woman had told the truth, and that in some unaccountable way Stringfellow had made his escape from the house. At one time this officer stood at the window beneath which lay the object of his search, and so close to him that Stringfellow feared that the beating of his heart would betray his position. There he lay with pistol in hand ready at the moment of discovery to sell his life as dearly as possible. The candle was thrust out of the window that the top of the porch might be examined. The shadow of the board barely covered his person. In another instant the candle was withdrawn and Stringfellow was saved. Had the sun been shining his discovery would have been inevitable.

Chagrined that an escape should have been effected where escape seemed impossible, the enemy, after lingering for perhaps half an hour, took their departure. In the meantime Stringfellow, unstrung by the excitement and sudden revulsions of feeling through which he had passed (for the whole search had been audible to him) had fallen into a sleep of nervous exhaustion, from which he did not awake until the woman who had saved his life laid her hand upon him to inform him that he might leave his hiding place. In the confusion of the sudden awaking he at first thought that he had been discovered by the enemy, and he was about to attack his deliverer, but he soon realized his position. His life was saved under circumstances where hope seemed useless. His horse and accoutrements were captured, but that matter little, for horses and blankets were plentiful in the Federal army, and he soon remounted and refurnished himself at the expense of those who had hoped to be his captors.—*Chicago Ledger.*

AN ANCIENT FORT.—Near Newport, Wayne county, Ind., are he remains of an ancient fort, which the "oldest inhabitant" found when he settled up the country, but of the origin of which not the remotest tradition existed among the Indians who roamed through that part of the State. Half a century ago, when the dollar of the daddies was taken into respectable society by the ancestors of its present enemies, the walls of earth stood six to eight feet above the ground around them, but these have been leveled by the plow, until they are scarcely higher than the wheat field in which they are located. The Richmond *Palladium* describes it:

"Within the fort the ground is cultivated, and when grain is growing there a large ring or circle can be seen in it. It is perfectly round, about forty feet in diameter, and the band is about forty-five wide. It is distinguished by the rank growth of the straw, its darker color, and a singular habit it has of lying down. Before the heads are near full the stalks bend over, and soon the whole band is lying in undulating billows of green straw on the ground. The heads always lie with the circle and always in the same direction, so that one branch overlaps the one before it. The heads never fall outside of or in the space inclosed by the band, and the effect is beautiful. Children think that a company of fairies frequent it on bright summer nights and chase the moonbeams around it."

A PRUDENT man is like a pin. His head prevents him from going too far.

Buried Alive—Some Strange but Well Authenticated Cases.

It was always with a feeling of horror that we read of a grave being opened and the finding of the fact that a burial had taken place before death had actually claimed its victim; and yet such cases are of more frequent occurrence than is generally supposed.

Some very strange cases of persons being buried alive, and the manner in which the facts were brought to light, have recently been made public.

A few of the most remarkable of these are now presented as showing to what an extent this blundering has of late years been carried on in the United States. The last truly horrible case was that of a lady, by name Mrs. Roberta Ainslee, of New Orleans. The lady had been sick for some time with a malarial fever, and was, at the end of ten days, pronounced dead by her physician, as all signs of animation seemed to be suspended—the body was cold, the blood stopped and the lips were bloodless. Mr. Ainslee, was himself sick at the time, and could not attend the funeral of his wife; but a few days afterward he called the old negress who had attended her in her last illness, and made her give him a detailed statement of the facts.

A TRUE DREAM.

After listening to her story Mr. Ainslee stated that he had a strange dream in regard to his wife, and he was firmly of the impression that She had been buried alive. So strong a hold did the dream take on his mind that as soon as he was able he, in company with a few friends and an undertaker, went to the vault in which the body had been placed, and upon opening the large box in which the coffin was confined that receptacle was found to be sprung at every joint and the top almost pried off. Upon opening it the body of Mrs. Ainslee was found to be lying on its face, and the terrible expression the face had upon it gave evidence of the struggle that must have been made for freedom. Scarcely less mournful are the consequences of the sad discovery. Mr. Ainslee is now a raving maniac.

BROUGHT TO LIFE BY A ROBBER.

A short three years ago Miss Addie Carter, the daughter of a well-to do farmer in middle Tennessee, to all appearances died and was buried. The young lady had on her hand at the time a beautiful diamond ring, the gift of her betrothed, and it excited the cupidity of a negro on the farm to such a degree that he made up his mind to possess it. This he could not do without exhuming the body, and that he did late at night. It seems that after he had burst the coffin open he was, on act out of the swollen condition of the finger, unable to pull the ring off, so, taking out his knife, he attempted to amputate the finger.

The lady, who it seems had only been in a trance, was brought to consciousness by the cutting, and, gave a scream, which so scared the negro that he fled.

Miss Carter then, after many painful efforts, succeeded in getting free from her grave and in making her way home. The effect upon her family can be imagined, and her lover upon hearing of the case the next day at once made her his wife, and she now presides at his table as Mrs. Collins, with nothing to remind her of her dreadful fate but the scar upon her finger.

ANOTHER CASE.

One of the most painful cases of antemortem interment took place a few years ago in Philadelphia. The lady, a young Quakeress of good family, had apparently passed from this world of sin and sorrow, and was in an open coffin placed in a vault amid the relics of her ancestors. Nearly six months afterward the vault was opened to receive another tenant, when a sight met the eyes of those present that will never be forgotten by them. On the steps of the vault sat, or rather reclined against the wall, all that was mortal of the young lady. She was awakened from her trance, and by big on ble to find her way to earth again had sunk in helpless despair upon the steps and then, when hunger pressed her, she had fed upon her own flesh, as it was discovered that her shoulders and arms were literally eaten to the bone.

RESUSCITATED.

A very singular case occurred to a minister some two years ago in Monmouth county, N. J. After a short illness he was thought to be dead, and preparations were made for his funeral. But it was not to be—the man was only in a trance; and as the undertaker was making ready to screw down the lid of the coffin he discovered twitching of the supposed dead man's eyelids and upon proper remedies being applied the gentleman was restored to full life and vigor. He described most vividly his feelings at the time, as he said that he could hear all that was going on around him, but could not move until the last moment.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.—A good story is told at the expense of two Western members of Congress, who, having secured orders for bouquets from the Hon. S. S. Cox chairman of the committee on books and bouquets in the House, delivered the same, and while waiting to have the nosegays made up meandered idly through the conservatories of the botanical gardens. They came upon a tree having red berries thereon, and like Adam and Eve were tempted to eat. They tasted, and found the fruit pleasant to the mouth, and went on helping themselves till one of the men employed in the place gave them the law, which prohibited plucking of fruit or flowers. The gentlemen, feeling they were privileged, paid no attention to the remonstrance until the man, somewhat irritated, said:

"Well, gentlemen, if you will eat you had better select some other fruit, for that is deadly poison."

This was a lie trumped up for the occasion; but you should have seen the startled faces of the legislative raiders. They fled in terror from the place, without taking order on their going or order on the bouquets. They were heading for the nearest apothecary's shop when one of them cried:

"There goes Dr. Garnet—stop him!"

The popular physician was hailed, came to a stand still, heard the horrible story, and, tumbling out his colored driver, carted the law-makers to the nearest apothecary's, and then began the medication. Heroic doses of an emetic were administered, and while he poor Solons were in intense agony, throwing up their boots, that canny Scotsman Smith, of the botanical gardens, was sent for. Then the fact came out that the berries were as harmless as haws, whereupon everybody haw-hawed but the sufferers, who hurried to their hash-houses to refill their exhausted stomachs.

SIX-BUTTON HOSIERY.

A LOT OF SWINDLED LADIES.

About two months ago, says the New York *Times*, the ladies of three contiguous counties in Pennsylvania were successively visited by a slight, graceful and unassuming young woman, who announced that she was the agent of a "Woman's Dress Reform Benevolent Association," and that she desired to call their attention to a new invention of immense hygienic value. The new invention consisted of the application of the six button groove principle to hosiery.

While the substitution of buttons for ligitures or running rigging struck the ladies of the three counties as an admirable invention, the amazing cheapness with which the agent of the alleged association offered to sell the improved garments created immense enthusiasm. She said that the only object of the association was to do good, and that she was therefore prepared to sell the best quality of six buttoned goods at one-half of their original cost. In confirmation of this statement, she submitted lithographic copies of letters from Mr. Hayes, Mr. Tilden, Peter Cooper, Stanley Matthews, and other eminent statesmen, all of whom asserted that they felt that the introduction of six buttoned hosiery was the greatest boon which could be conferred upon the women of America, and simultaneously ordered six dozen pairs of assorted sizes to be sent to their respective addresses. In addition to these letters, the agent exhibited a sample of the garment in question, which appeared to be of the very best quality. The opportunity was one which no prudent lady could permit to pass unimproved, and nearly every one to whom the agent applied ordered at least half a dozen pairs, to be paid for upon delivery.

There was, however, one little preliminary which the agent insisted was indispensable, if she was to execute her orders to the satisfaction of her customers. If the buttons were to be of any use they must be so placed in relation to the button hole that the garments would be neither too tight nor too loose. Hence, when the agent produced a tape-measure and a note-book, her view of the matter was at once conceded to be correct and the agent's note book was furnished with required data. Thus, that unassuming agent went from house to house throughout almost the whole of three counties, cheering the female population with the hope of miraculously cheap and beautiful hosiery, and filling her note-book with statistics. Unfortunately that otherwise astute agent drank too much whisky at the last town which she visited, and being arrested for disorderly conduct, confessed that she was not a woman.

When the ladies who had ordered six-button hosiery learned the truth as to the assuming agent and the fate which had befallen him they denounced the wretch with great vigor, and were unanimously of the opinion that a combination of wild horses and red-hot pincers could alone do justice to him. This outburst of indignation succeeded the terrible thought what has the felonious agent done with his collection of statistics? Naturally, this thought led directly to hysterics; and for the next week the sale of sal volatile in central Pennsylvania increased to an unprecedented extent.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

One of the strange circumstances of life more like fiction than truth, came to our notice recently. It seems that several years ago a family of German people, consisting of a father, mother and two children, lived in New York, where the wife and mother sickened and died, leaving the man with but little money, and two children to care for. The latter had two sisters in that city, who, like himself, were strangers in a strange land, and to each he gave a child. The children separated from their father and mother, and from each other, fretted themselves sick, and it was thought best to place them in one of the various orphan asylums in that great city, where they could be together. Here they seemed to thrive, and the father by his labor was able to support them in comfort for the time being. This was nine or ten years ago, and the children at this time were about seven and nine years of age. The father wandered out West in hopes of bettering his condition, and finally found himself in St. Louis, where soon after his arrival, he was prostrated with the typhoid fever, from which he only recovered to take the small pox. He was a long time in recovering, and found himself without money for his own support, and in the long time in crowning no money had been sent for the support of the children, and the managers sent them with hundreds of others to Missouri and elsewhere in the West, finding homes for them wherever they could in the best families. After his recovery and when money matters were better with him, he wrote in regard to his children, but could get no word from them. As soon as possible he made his way back to New York, but was refused information as to where his children could be found. After searching the city in vain he started out West again, and finally found himself in Louisiana, where he undertook farming, but was drowned out, his partner losing his life. He sold his farm for $3,000 and with the proceeds returned to New York. This time he tried the potency of gold, and bid the offer of $500, to the manager he learned that the children had been sent out West to Ottawa, Iowa, where they had found homes with a man by the name of J. W. Carpenter. This place he visited, but without avail, and despairing of ever seeing his children again, he went to St. Louis.

In that city he was relating his life history to some of his German friends, when one of them suggested the idea that as the names were somewhat similar Ottawas, Iowa, was meant. He immediately wrote to J. W. Carpenter, Ottawa, Iowa, and also to the same gentleman, Ottawas. In due time the mail brought him the good news that his children were in the latter place and in good health. As may be expected he was not long on the way, and a day or two ago arrived in that city, where he found his children, nearly grown, occupying a good home with Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, to whom they have become greatly endeared. Such is the story he tells himself. The children will remain with their foster parents, while Mr. Miller will probably make his home in that part of the country.

CHARLES LAMB in speaking of one of his rides on horseback, remarked that all at once is horse stopped; but he kept right on.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - FEB'Y 1, 1878.

A RESOLUTION offered in the House at Harrisburg on Monday last, to make the local option bill the special order for next Tuesday, was defeated by a vote of 68 yeas to 79 nays. The vote in favor of the resolution is about the same that was given for the bill at the last session, when it was defeated.

THE House of Representatives at Washington on Monday passed a resolution against government subsidies to railroads by the decisive vote of 174 to 85, our member, Gen. Jacob M. Campbell, voting with the majority. It is said, however, at Washington that the friends of the Texas-Pacific railroad, not at all discouraged by the vote, will press their project with increased energy and a determination to win.

AN act has been introduced into the Legislature to establish uniform fee bills in counties not exceeding 150,000, of which the Huntingdon *Globe* has this to say:

"We have read it carefully, and can see little in it that merits approval. While some of the fees are equitable and just, a large majority of them would be cruelly unjust to the officer. The fee bill now in force is a fair one if not abused, but the proposed bill is so manifestly unjust to Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Registers, and particularly to Justices of the Peace and Constables, that we can see little in it that is good. The bad so largely predominates that it deserves to be defeated as a whole."

A VOTE was reached on Friday last in the Senate of the United States on the resolution introduced by Stanley Matthews, which declares that the restoration of the silver dollar of 412½ grains as a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, *"is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditors."* The vote stood 43 yeas to 22 nays. The vote in favor of the resolution embraced 24 Democrats and 19 Republicans, and the vote against it 7 Democrats and 15 Republicans. The Bland silver bill, which is a practical enforcement of the Matthews' resolution, was then taken up and is still under discussion.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* states that Mayer, Speaker of the House, has two sons on its pay roll—one as janitor and the other as a page—and that Shurlock, Chief Clerk, has also put a son on his pay roll as a page. These are scandalous instances of nepotism, but the Speaker and the Clerk are only following the example set them by Grant, who appointed all his own and his wife's relations to office. It was one of the most odious features of Grant's Presidency, and Mayer and Shurlock deserve the severest denunciation for having introduced the custom into the Legislature and quartered their sons on the State treasury.

THE joint resolution offered in the House several days ago by Mr. Long, of Allegheny county, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Pittsburgh riots last July, and defeated at that time, was reconsidered on Friday last and adopted after having been amended. It is also made the duty of the committee to inquire by what authority the troops of the State were called out, for what purpose, and the conduct of the same. No member of the committee can be appointed from Allegheny county nor from any county in which riots took place. The expenses of the investigation are not to exceed $2,000, nor can the committee consume more than twenty days time in performing its work. If this committee can properly discharge the weighty business entrusted to it and make a report within the time to which it is limited, it will be a great disappointment to the Legislature.

THE Matthews' silver resolution, the passage of which by the Senate on Friday last is noticed elsewhere, was taken up in the House on Monday and agreed to by a vote of 187 yeas to 79 nays, being 27 votes less than a full house. There is said to be a growing opinion at Washington that Hayes will allow the silver bill, after it has passed the Senate, which it certainly will, to become a law by the expiration of the ten days' limit. This opinion is based on the fact that the vote in both houses of Congress demonstrate the desire of the people in favor of the bill. There is just a bare possibility that Mr. Hayes may adopt the course suggested, but as he is known to be opposed to the bill in the shape in which it passed the House, and as he is a pretty stubborn man, all the chances are that he will exercise his veto power and throw the responsibility for the passage of the Bland bill on Congress.

ALTHOUGH it seems to be pretty certain that terms of peace have been virtually concluded between the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Turkish Commissioners, thus ending the most brutal and inhuman war of the present century, nothing definite or reliable has been made public of their precise nature. There have been various and conflicting speculations in reference to them, but they were not positively known in London on Wednesday evening. If they prove to be what they are represented, Turkey will not in the future possess any territory *north* of the Balkan mountains, and in Armenia will lose Batoum on the Black Sea, as well as Erzeroum and Kars, unless within a specified time she pays to Russia a war indemnity of one hundred millions of dollars, which, from her wretched financial condition, she will not likely be able very soon to do. There are other stipulations, but the full particulars must be waited for. It has been just seven months since the Russian army crossed the Danube and actual hostilities commenced, and what has the harvest been? Probably three hundred thousand dead men from battle and disease—the one fourth of that number disabled for life—flourishing villages reduced to ashes, and fertile provinces made desolate. Such is war.

THE case of the State of Louisiana against J. Madison Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Kenner, the Returning Board, came before Judge Whitaker's Court in New Orleans for trial on Friday last. A motion was made by their counsel to transfer the case to the United States Circuit Court, which is presided over by the notorious Judge Billings, and after the motion had been fully argued by counsel on both sides, it was overruled by the Court. Other efforts to delay the trial were made, but without success, and on Saturday when the names of the four defendants were called in Court to answer there was no response. The Attorney General then moved that the bail of the accused be forfeited and process issued for their arrest, which was granted. In the meantime Wells and his colleagues had taken refuge in the Custom House, under the delusion that the Sheriff had no right to enter it to execute the process of a State Court, and when the Sheriff went there for that purpose he was refused admission by the Deputy Collector. After much altercation, the Sheriff was arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal and taken before United States Commissioner Lane, who released him. The Attorney General then telegraphed to Washington, and late at night an answer was received from the Attorney General of the United States instructing the U. S. Marshal not to interfere with the execution of the writs of the State Court. The Sheriff then went to the Custom House and finding Anderson, Cassanave and Kenner in the Collector's office, arrested them and took them to the city prison. Wells was not in the Custom House when his colleagues were arrested.

On Monday the case was again called, and as Wells, the chief criminal, who would have been tried first, had not been arrested, his whereabouts even yet being unknown, Anderson was put upon his trial after his counsel had asked for a change of venue on the ground of prejudice against him, which was refused by the Court. These conspirators against the purity of the ballot-box have learned that Grant is not President, nor is George H. Williams Attorney General, and that United States troops will not now be used for the protection of criminals who seek safety in the New Orleans Custom House. General Devens, the Attorney General of the United States, deserves great credit for promptly instructing the government marshal that he had no right to interfere with the sheriff in executing the process of the State Court. The time for experiments of that lawless character passed away when Grant's official term expired.

IF the true test of oratory is the effect produced by a speaker upon his audience, Daniel W. Voorhees is the most eloquent man who ever delivered a speech in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Voorhees, during a former somewhat lengthy service as a member of the lower branch of Congress, firmly established his reputation as an able, accomplished and impressive speaker, but in a recent speech in the Senate he eclipsed himself and cast the greatest of all his previous efforts completely in the shade. He is a devout worshipper of the greenback idol, and lately delivered an elaborate and carefully prepared address on the financial policy of the government, a dry and threadbare subject—one not calculated to inspire a man with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn"—and yet so deeply pathetic was the appeal of the Indiana Senator in favor of the unnumbered blessings of a greenback currency that a reliable correspondent of a city paper avers that *"a number of persons in the galleries were so overcome that they could not keep back the tears."* Praise so extravagant was never before bestowed upon an American Senator, and the tall and commanding form of Voorhees on the floor of the Senate pouring forth a resistless torrent of eloquence in defence of legal-tender notes, while strong men in the galleries were overcome and bathed in tears, must have presented a scene long to be remembered, and one that was worthy of the pencil of our greatest artist. On important occasions Daniel Webster was supremely and grandly eloquent, and his memorable reply to Hayne in the Senate in 1830, on the heresy of nullification, and in defence of the union of the States, is regarded as one of the finest specimens of manly and impassioned oratory in the English language. Yet, although the Senate hung with rapture and delight upon his matchless eloquence and his patriotic sentiments, no tears were shed in the galleries such as gushed forth when Voorhees pronounced his brilliant eulogium on the virtues and glories of greenbacks. In view of the marvellous triumph of Mr. Voorhees with treasury notes for his theme, who can estimate the effect his wonderful eloquence would produce upon crowded and sympathetic galleries, if his subject was glittering and precious gold, the current coin throughout the Christian and the heathen world?

THE Philadelphia *Times* almanac for 1878 is a great improvement on its predecessor, and is literally overflowing with useful information, political, statistical and otherwise. It contains a digest of the election laws of the State; the official vote of each county in the State at the last election, as well as the vote for county officers at the same election; the vote at the Presidential election in each State; rates of postage; names of the officers of the Federal, State and Territorial governments; lists of the members of Congress, members of the State Legislature, judges of the different State courts and their districts, besides many other things of equal interest. It is invaluable for purposes of reference and no man should be without it. Price only 25 cents.

JOHN MILLER, Esq., of Chester county, formerly Postmaster of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1874, and recently appointed Cashier of the Treasury by Col. Noyes, died at the University Hospital, Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, of stone in the bladder.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1878.

IN THE SENATE

Mr. Beck offered a concurrent resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be prohibited and directed to cease the purchase of any more bonds for the reduction of the principal of the national debt, the same not being due yet for some eight years, and that the committee in Congress having such matters in charge be instructed to make no provision by appropriation looking to the payment of any money whatever therefor. This resolution will doubtless prevail, and will have the effect to stop the payment of the principal of the public debt and keep the bulk of money in this country, which will of necessity make money matters much easier than at present, and guarantee more circulation of money in this country to relieve the present mercantile as well as labor distress; besides which it will prevent John Sherman from carying out any further his erratic financial policy at the cost to the people of the present utter destitution and financial ruin.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, addressed the Senate upon the Matthews silver resolution, contending that as the constitution vested Congress with the absolute power of regulating the coinage of money, no one man or body of men who happened to loan money to the Government could exact payment of their bonds in any kind of money except that which was contracted for; and as the silver dollar was good enough for the bondholders to buy our bonds with, it was good enough for the Government to redeem the bonds with from them; and the time has come when they should be made to take silver or nothing.

All the week has been spent in discussions on silver except when temporarily interrupted by the regular business, the arguments, both pro and con, being directed towards Mr. Matthews's silver resolution, the silver bill proper of Mr. Bland having not yet come before the Senate for action.

Mr Thurman made a very able and earnest argument in favor of the silver bill, and doubtless made converts of some few who were wavering. His argument was listened to with intense interest by all who were fortunate enough to gain admission. Every vote is eagerly watched, and when he announced that he would give the silver bill his vote, the news was received with considerable applause, as Mr. Thurman is a new convert. This caused the moneyed aristocrats to "look down in the mouth," as they have been worsted all through the week by the arguments of the silver men.

As usual Sunstroke Blaine, in his speech presenting the status of ex-Gov. King, of Maine, to the Government, to be placed in the Statuary Hall, resorted to his low, insulting and personally abusive course, and it really seems as though he cannot open his mouth without displaying all the characteristics of the blackguard. His tauntiug and cutting allusions to the conduct of Massachusetts in the war of 1812 was entirely uncalled for, and caused both Senators Davis and Hoar to rise and reply in defense of their State and deny his assertions with considerable emphasis. The scene was quite exciting, and as Blaine can talk louder and faster than both of the Senators together, he had them at an advantage, although the Senators had much the best of the argument.

IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Riddle offered a bill to reduce taxes, such as internal revenue and tariff, until such reduction should equal the amount which has been paid towards the liquidation of the principal of the public debt by John Sherman and his predecessors—a self imposed task which was wholly unauthorized, as the bonds are not due for many years to come and the action of the Secretary et. al. has been the great cause of the present distressful condition of the country, as the funds of the nation have been paid to the bloated bondholders, thereby depriving the masses of their use. Another clause of the bill suspends the "sinking fund," which will prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from any further cutting down of the public debt by starving the people.

A resolution was in circulation in both Houses, among Senators and Members, pledging the signers to vote for and advocate the resolutions adopted at the caucus of the "silver men" hereinafter given in this letter, and many were the signatures readily obtained, showing the immense popularity of the measures of the silver men and the hearty support given their cause in both Houses of Congress.

The House, like the Senate, spent the remainder of the week in unimportant measures of both public and private necessity.

THE SILVER CAUCUS

held by the advocates of the Bland silver bill during the past week established a regular organized movement to push their measure through the Senate at an early day. Many able speeches were made, among which we note that of Mr. Buckner, who went so far as not only to favor the repeal of the resumption act and remonetization of silver, but strongly advocated the substituting of paper money direct from the U. S Treasury, and abolishing National Bank notes. On this last proposition quite an animated debate sprang up and continued for an hour or more. Ben Butler fired off one of those bricks he has had in his hat for some time in strong advocacy of both of the two first propositions. McMahon, of Ohio, and Townsend, of Illinois, were equally bitter in their denunciations of the National Banking system, while Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, fully agreed with his colleagues. Mr. Fort, of Illinois, whilst he was opposed to the National Banks, thought it best not to hazard the silver bill and the repeal of the resumption act by interjecting any new element—the breaking up of the National Banks—into the question, as it was easier to break a bundle of sticks by breaking one at a time. At the conclusion of the discussion it was unanimously resolved that the organization should be confined to the remonetization of the silver dollar and the repeal of the resumption act, leaving the National Banks to be looked after at some time not in the remote future. The great speech of the caucus, however, was that of Ben. Butler, which occupied twenty-five minutes and contained the most radical suggestions, prominent among which was that if the silver bill passed both Houses by a respectable majority, and if Mr. Hayes should dare to veto the will of the people, it would become the duty of the lower House to attach the silver bill and repeal of the resumption act on to all appropriations for money, and then it would have to go through and become a law, or the bloated bondholders would not get even as much as the interest on their bonds. After further desultory remarks the caucus adjourned to meet again upon the call of its chairman.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' SILVER RESOLUTION,

declaring the right of the Government to pay the principal and interest of its bonds in silver, was called up in the Senate. Any number of amendments were offered and as often voted down by large majorities. The resolution itself was then taken up and passed by a vote of 43 yeas to 22 nays.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL

was further discussed in the House, at the conclusion of which it was passed without opposition.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The bill extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bond till July 1, 1878, occupies the attention of the House as the next important public measure on the calendar.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

A secret organization of the laboring men, having for its object the controlling of national politics, held a session here last week, which continued for two days. Every exertion has been resorted to to keep its proceedings strictly private, but we have found out enough, through our inquisitorial nose, to warrant us in saying that a daily watch upon the action of Senators and Members is to be kept in all matters affecting legislation in the interest of the laboring classes. Such information is to be used, at the time for making nominations for Congress, in all Congressional districts, as well as in the different Legislatures upon the elections of Senators. Several of its members openly declare that the organization is now sufficiently strong to enable them to dictate and control both State and national politics, and that the labor element will have the balance of power in the next House.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE SILVER RESOLUTION VOTE

would perhaps be interesting to your many readers, and we therefore give it as follows: To the 43 votes which were given in favor of the resolution there must be added the four Senators paired who would have voted for it, which will make their vote 57, sure. To the 22 votes given against it must be added the four Senators paired with the above refered to four in its favor, which will make the opposition 26 votes strong. Mr. Paddock, who voted against it because, as he said, it put the cart before the horse, announced that he would vote for the silver bill, which makes the silver votes 48 and the opposition one less, to wit: 25 votes. Mr. Windom, who also voted against the *resolution*, said it did not indicate his true vote, meaning thereby that he would vote for the *bill*; therefore another vote must be added, making the silver vote 49. Deducting this last vote from the opposition will leave them but 24 votes, "all told." Kellogg, who didn't vote, and is claimed by the silver men and not claimed by its opponents, together with Ingalls, who was absent unpaired and who would have voted for it had he been present, must be added to the 49 votes for it, which makes just 51 votes for the silver *bill*. Should Sharon remain absent the 51 votes is more than a "two-thirds" vote. If he returns he will undoubtedly (owning a silver mine) vote for the *bill*, which makes in a full Senate 52 votes, with the opposition having but 24 votes at the very best, and as twice 24 is 48, it will readily be perceived that the result will be the passage of the Bland silver bill in the Senate, over Mr. Hayes' veto, should he feel so disposed, by a majority of four votes over the required "two-thirds"—the vote being as above, 52 for and 24 against. ANDERSON.

A Sensational Scandal.

A Bethleham (Pa.) dispatch of Jan. 28th tells the following scandalous story of sin, shame and a heartless murder:

The people of Northampton are excited over a scandal that has ended in murder by poison. Adam Bartholomew is a man eighty-six years of age, and resides near the base of the Blue Ridge, in Moore township, about ten miles north of this place. He is a man well to do in this world's goods, and is the owner of several large farms. Until lately his household consisted of his wife, his widowed daughter, Mrs. Houser, and a hired girl named Eliza Ann Spangler, aged eighteen years.

Eliza Ann was a comely Dutch girl, and by her wily manners captured the octogenarian farmer. The intimacy between the two became so notorious that, at the age of seventy-five, the mother was driven from home, and went to live with a daughter at Siegfried's Bridge, on the Lehigh. The widowed daughter, Mrs. Houser, was an invalid, suffering with dropsy. She continued to live with her father and his young charmer after the mother had left the old home, though not in perfect harmony with the woman who had usurped the place of her mother.

Mrs. Bartholomew was taken ill and died. Then, with indecent haste, the two asked a neighboring Justice of the Peace to marry them. Indeed, the couple were in the Squire's office making the request when the funeral procession passed the door. Neither the widower or his servant girl attended the burial. The Justice refused to marry the couple, and they returned home. From that day they lived together as in a married state, but there was trouble in store for them. Relatives protested, and the invalid daughter refused to recognize the woman Spangler as the head of the house.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., Bartholomew and his servant made another marriageable attempt. This time they applied to S. Smith Biffy, Esq., of Bath. The scandal had, however, spread over the entire township, and again they were unsuccessful. The woman then declared she would no longer live in this dependent way, something definite must be done to satisfy her. Bartholomew gave her an acknowledged judgment against his property in the sum of $5,500, conditioned that she live with him through the remainder of his life. With this document in her possession, she returned as Mrs. Bartholomew by agreement, and lost no time in turning Mrs. Houser that now a different state of affairs existed; that she was the head of the house and allowed the invalid five days in which to leave the premises. The daughter failed to leave, and defied the woman who had been installed in place of her mother. The neighbors feared trouble, and were scarcely surprised on Wednesday last that Mrs. Houser had died the previous night.

Slowly the facts come to light. Mrs. Houser was taken more than usually ill on Tuesday last. The woman Spangler offered her a cup of tea, but she refused to take it. Being assured that it was harmless, she finally consented. By midnight she was a corpse. Before daylight the body had been removed to a neighbor's house together with all her worldly effects. The District Attorney heard of the affair, and at once directed the Coroner to cause a *post mortem* examination to be had. Coroner Uber proceeded to the house and found that the funeral had left the house on its way to the church. The body was being carried into the church when the Coroner reached there. A conference ensued, and the corpse was handed over to the authorities and the services were permitted to be proceeded with. A jury empanneled, and eight witnesses were examined. Their testimony was very damaging to the girl Spangler. As the *post mortem* had not been completed and the case being a very important one the inquest was adjourned.

Since the Lutos poisoning, when three people were killed and a whole family endangered, nothing has caused so great a sensation in this section as the death of Mrs. Houser. That sufficient evidence will be obtained for the conviction of the woman Spangler, there is hardly a doubt, and she is now under arrest.

MATTHEWS'S RESOLUTION.—The preamble and resolution adopted by the U. S. Senate on Friday last read as follows:

WHEREAS, By the act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; and

WHEREAS, All the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest, payable semi-annually in such coin; and

WHEREAS, All bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, are required to be descriptive of bonds of the United States, described in the said act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;" and

WHEREAS, At the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States, of standard value of that date, included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, as declared by the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled "An act supplemental to the act entitled an act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States," to be a legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), that all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress herein before recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public credit.

—Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon III. died on the 9th of January, five years apart.

A SUCKER SENSATION.—A dispatch from Bloomington, Indiana, says: Mr. Thomas Minshall, of Dubuque, Iowa, is in Indiana looking up evidence in the interest of an extraordinary and immense claim against the Government, which he will lay before Congress in a few days. Mr. Minshall has been in the vicinity of Vincennes the last few days, and has in his possession a deed to the greater portion of the State of Illinois, made to his great great grandfather and nineteen others at Fort Gage, in 1773, by ten Indian chiefs.

The deed is an ancient document, and the signatures of the Chiefs, some of whom signed by a cross, and others by the representation of fish, bears' heads, &c., were witnessed by Hugh Lord, "commanding the Illinois country" at the time, and other officers of the British army at Fort Gage. The instrument is very elaborate, the metes and bounds of the land conveyed particularly described. The consideration was about two tons of gunflints, cloth for breech-clouts, oxen, &c., each article of carefully set out, and was acknowledged at Kaskaskie, before Vicaur Lemerence, Notary Public, and recorded in a record which is supposed to be in England at this time.

The land deeded is in two pieces, one piece lying above Cairo and composing the southern part of Illinois, and the other is in an irregular shape, taking in the western part of the State, from Springfield west, a place opposite the mouth of the Missouri river, and a point on Lake Michigan, near Chicago, being mentioned.

Mr. Minshall has been looking up the family ever since 1856, having knowledge that such a purchase was made by his great-great-grandfather, and now has a family tree as complete in all its parts as the tree of consanguinity in Blackstone. He came into possession of the deed by a remarkable accident a short time ago, having found it deposited in a bank as a rare curiosity. He will soon lay the matter before Congress, claiming indemnity for the land, which the Government disposed of to settlers, and says there can be no doubt of his securing it, as he has had the opinion of eminent lawyers, Congressmen and Senators.

A RACE WITH DEATH.—One of the most remarkable trips on record has just been made on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, from Kansas City to the Rocky Mountains. A rich gentleman named W. S. Dunn arrived in this city from the East on Thursday morning, on his way to visit his sick wife at Manitou Springs, Col. On his arrival here he received a telegram stating that his wife was at the point of death, and that she could not live many hours. The husband, who was a middle-aged man, evidently a merchant, seemed to be much affected by the news, and at once made inquiries for a special train. He offered a large sum of money for a special engine to run to Pueblo ahead of the regular train, but could not obtain one here. He took possession of the telegraph wires between here and Topeka, the headquarters of the road, and offered $350 for a special locomotive to run at special speed across the plains. His offer was accepted, and at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the devoted husband started from Topeka on his break-neck errand of love and duty. Away went the locomotive and car, with its solitary but sorrowing passenger, over the prairies of Kaw valley, down into the valley of the Neosho at Emporia, then off again over the high divide between the Neosho and the Arkansas valley, which was reached before night had closed in. Then, after taking water, the impatient husband and his tireless iron horse started up the great Arkansas valley to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

He reached Pueblo, Col., about 7½ o'clock on Friday morning, and then, only waiting for a locomotive on the Denver and Rio Grande (narrow gauge) to be got ready, started up to Monitou, a distance of fifty miles. He reached Manitou at the base of Pike's Peak, in time to see his dying wife, and was well satisfied with the result of his fast trip. The fastest time made on the route was fifty miles per hour, the average time about thirty-five miles. It is the fastest time ever made across the plains from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains.—*Kansas City Times.*

A MILLIONAIRE PRIEST.—Many people who are familiar with the vast extent of the Denny estate and have always known the family name as one that has ever been among the most potent and most widely known in Pittsburg are not aware that the only surviving son of the late Mrs. E. F. Denny is Father Denny, the prefect of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ignatius, attached to the Loyola College of the Society of Jesuits in Baltimore, who by the provisions of his mother's will becomes a millionaire. Riches so seldom attach to the clergy that this case will attract some attention. Rev. Harmer Denny gets his large share of the estate somewhat to his surprise, since his mother could not become reconciled to his attachment to the Catholic Church, and more especially to his acceptance of the vows of the Society of Jesuits. The family, as is known, are Old School Presbyterians. Father Denny in his youth traveled extensively in Europe and completed his education in Rome, where he acquired the recognition of several Cardinals and the Holy Father himself. In London, through the instrumentality of his warm personal friend, Cardinal Manning, he entered the ministry of Rome, but was not fully ordained a Father of the Jesuits until after the customary years of preparation at Woodstock College, in Maryland. He is a master of many languages, and has a wide reputation as an accomplished linguist. Besides all this, he is a thorough scholar in all respects, a cultured gentleman and a true, zealous priest of his Church. He is about thirty-three years of age, and distinguished in appearance.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

A MAN WITH THIRTY CHILDREN.—The Strohl family, of this county, is probably the largest family in the United States. The head of the house is Nicholas Strohl, a Pennsylvania German, now about 76 years old. By three wives he has had 30 children, 27 of whom are living. His first wife presented him with 8, his second with 11, and his third with 11. The youngest child is now 3 years old, and was born when its father was 73 years old. Of the 27 children 19 are married, and their families average about 8 children. Mr. Joel Strohl, one of the well-known farmers in the lower end and child of his father's first wife, has 17 children, and he is not an old man. He is the father of two pairs of twins, a distinction which his father, Mr. Nicholas Strohl, never attained. If the families should gather together there would be over 200 persons. They nearly all reside in this county. Old Mr. Strohl is still hearty, and bids fair to live many years.—*Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette.*

—There are now more than 2,000,000 Baptists in this country, of whom more than one-tenth of the whole number, 199,870, are in Georgia. Next follows Virginia, with 176,286, then Kentucky, 156,794, and then North Carolina, 136,956. The fifth place in the column is occupied by New York with 109,784. South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri and Alabama all precede Illinois, the next State of the North. In the former slave States, including the District of Columbia and Indian territory, there are 1,368,158 Baptists, while in the free States there are 565,468.

News and Other Notings.

—The rats in an Ohio barn rose in their might and killed the dog that had been sent in to exterminate them.

—Four sisters in Vermont were married on the same day recently. This is the four-runner of an extensive family.

—A mare belonging to a Mr. Christian, near Fairfield, Ind., has given birth to a colt having but three legs. The colt moves with perfect ease.

—A man in Harom, N. H., has sued the dilatory lover of his daughter for $300 for room rent, fuel and lights during four years of courtship.

—A boy of fifteen and a girl of fourteen were married with the approval of their parents, in Russellville, Ky. Then they were sent off to separate schools for three years.

—Stephen Collins and James R. Farmer, of Mercer, convicted of rape on Anna Robinson, have been sentenced to the penitentiary for five and two years and a half respectively.

—John Bluebaker, slate picker boss at the Burnside colliery, Shamokin, is only three feet high. He has a wife and two children and is the smallest man in the coal regions.

—John Young, inventor of the clothes-wringer, died at Amsterdam, N. Y., recently, in poverty. He sold a conditional right to a Boston firm for $5,000, when he might have realized $100,000.

—Michael Birgin, arrestee not long since for the murder of Patrick Burns in Schuylkill county eight years ago, was discharged on Saturday, it having been shown that he was not the Birgin wanted.

—Illustrious personages are rapidly dropping off. The Queen of the Gypsies died in Mississippi last week, and her remains, after lying in state for several days, were sent North for interment.

—A girl, aged fifteen years, named Ida Heist, left her home near Emaus, Lehigh county, about three weeks ago, since when nothing has been heard of her. It is supposed that she went to Easton.

—A woman in West Winsted, Conn., has lost two brothers by murder and one by drowning, a brother in law by wounds in battle, a husband by a stroke of apoplexy, and a son in the recent railroad disaster at Tariffville.

—A dispatch from the United States Vice Consul at Shanghai, asking for funds, says an appalling famine is raging throughout four provinces of North China. Nine million people are reported destitute. Children are daily sold in the markets for food.

—William and George Duncan, brothers, aged 21 and 18, while attempting to cross the Delaware, at Port Jervis, Friday afternoon, broke through the ice and the current carried them down the stream. Their bodies had not been recovered at latest accounts.

—When Governor Bedle, was inaugurated Governor of New Jersey, three years ago, the expense to the State was $3,700. This year the bill attending the induction into office of Governor McClellan foots up $1,400.70 precisely, and he is a military man at that.

—John Anderson, aged seventy five, was found dead on Friday in a miserable hovel at Montreal, Canada, his body surrounded by rags and filth. Anderson had been a classmate of the late great dry goods prince of New York, A. T. Stewart, and was once in good circumstances.

—There is a spring on the farm of Daniel Cook, of Kittery, Me., discovered five years ago. Whenever a drought becomes so severe that all the other springs in the vicinity fail to yield water, this one begins business, and keeps it up until rain enough falls to start the others, when it immediately knocks off.

—In the superior court at Pittsfield, Mass., on Saturday morning, George Howard, a negro tramp, was sentenced to imprisonment for life for committing an outrageous assault on Mrs. Maray, at Otis. The court also sentenced John Gilbert (colored) to 15 years' imprisonment for assaulting a white girl 15 years old.

—Matilda Stanley, the queen of a large and wealthy community of gypsies that owns a large tract of land near Dayton, O., has just died in the South, where the tribe has been accustomed to go during the winter months. She was one of the oldest gypsies in the country and was recognized as head in authority by all the gypsies in the United States.

—Julia Segerwald, aged nineteen, died in Philadelphia on Friday last, a Dr. Shoemaker giving a certificate of death from peritonitis, but on Sunday it appeared from information received that her death was the result of an abortion. The police thereupon arrested Dr. Shoemaker, who gave the certificate of death, and another doctor named Bloom. The proprietress of the house in which the girl died was also arrested.

—The Central Committee of the Red Crescent Society, telegraphs from Constantinople that nearly 55,000 refugees, victims of the war, almost naked and deprived of the means of support, are flying from the scene of hostilities, and that small-pox and typhus fever have commenced their savages, amongst them. A scarcity of provisions, as a consequence, is threatened in Constantinople, and the situation altogether is one that appeals to the unbounded charity of the world.

—The Pennsylvania Editorial Association, at its annual meeting yesterday week, adopted a memorial to Congress against Ferry's bill virtually establishing censorship of the press by requiring the registration of newspapers in the Postoffice Department. The convention also endorsed the action of the Pittsburgh press in relation to a modification of the libal law. D. H. Nieman, of Easton, was chosen President, and J. B. Sansom, of Indiana, Vice President of the Association.

—Mr. Jessup, who owned and operated a saw mill near South Hannibal, Oswego county, N. Y., met with a terrible death while engaged in sawing logs at his mill. Mr. Jessup was caught in the chain by which the logs are drawn into the mill ready for sawing, and was carried gradually up to the bull wheel and the chain wound repeatedly around his body, slowly but surely crushing him to death. As he was at work at the mill alone, it was some hours before he was discovered, at which time his body was in a terribly mutilated condition.

—Two shocking accidents occurred early Saturday forenoon on the line of the new water-works, in Baltimore county, Md. James Trape had just descended to the bottom of a fifty foot shaft, and while at work there a heavy timber over head became detached and fell crashing on him. He was torn and mangled beyond recognition, and instantly killed. Almost before his body could be removed, a young man, while preparing to descend another shaft, lost his balance and was hurled into the abyss. He fell sixty feet, and was taken up a mangled corpse.

—The statistics of the Catholic Church in the United States for the year 1878, as compared with 1877, are given in Sadlier's almanac as follows: Archbishops, 11; bishops, 54, a decrease of 2; priests, 5,548, an increase of 251; churches, 5,634, an increase of 342; chapels and stations, 1,777, a decrease of 991; theological seminaries, 21, a decrease of 13; ecclesiastical students, 2,121, a decrease of 96; colleges, 74, an increase of 12; academies and select schools, 519, a decrease of 21; parish schools, 2,130, an increase of 543; asylums, 248, an increase of 29; hospitals, 102, an increase of 7.

—Edward J. Hoppins, on trial at Auburn, N. Y., during the last week for the murder of Philip Proudfit, at Mt. Sterling, in July last, was acquitted, and half an hour after the verdict had been given was married. The jury assisted at the ceremony as witnesses. Proudfit, having seduced Hoppins' sister, fled the country, but afterwards returned and going into the store where Hoppins was employed taunting, said, "You lived through it, haven't you?" Hoppins seized a base ball club and struck Proudfit on the head. Dr. Hugh Proudfit, uncle of the man killed, and who attended him, was witness on the trial and died suddenly on Friday last.

—An outrage that was perpetrated at Richmond Ind., nearly five weeks ago just came to light the other day. Two young men started home from a party with two respectable young ladies of that city, but instead of taking them home they went to a vacant house, where the ladies were drugged and outraged. One of the ladies was so badly abused that for a time it was thought she would die. She has, however, recovered. The father of the girl had to be restrained by force to keep him from hunting up the villain and shooting him. The matter was hushed up for the time, but has since leaked out and is now the town talk. Great excitement prevails among the friends of the ladies. On account of the standing of the families in society, names of the parties are for the present withheld.

—We learn from the Philadelphia *Record* that two hundred and fifty laborers, mostly hailing from Pennsylvania, left that city on Monday, on the steamship Metropolis, Captain Ankers, commander, to assist in the construction of the Madeira and Mamore Railroad, in Brazil. In addition to her human freight, the vessel took a large miscellaneous cargo, including 500 tons of iron rails, 230 tons of coal, 1,000 barrels of flour, together with large quantities of beef, pork and clothing for the use of the pioneers who left on the Mercedita. The steamer Richmond, the third vessel, will arrive in port and commence loading on February 5, and will sail on the 10th, taking out another batch of 500 laborers. The cabin passengers will include Mr. Thomas Collins and a number of merchants who propose to visit Rio Janeiro and Para in the interest of trade.

—The true history of the "Colorado petrified man," that was exhibited recently, has been made known. It was made at Elkland, a little mountain town in Northern Pennsylvania, near the New York State line, by Geo. Hull, the maker of the Cardiff Giant. P. T. Barnum became interested in the scheme, and supplied part of the capital. The figure was taken to Colorado, buried here and finally dug up, in accordance with a carefully arranged plan. An adroit deception was practised in regard to the result of the scientific test, which, it was claimed, was made. Ground stone, ground bones, clay, plaster, blood, eggs, and other materials were used in forming the image, which was then baked for weeks in a kiln. Hull had intended for a long time to deceive the public with this pretended petrifaction, and had spent much time and several thousand dollars in experiments.

—Thirty one years ago John Thatcher and Ellen Wall were married. Two years later the gold fever broke out in Australia, and, leaving his wife and one child, Thatcher departed for that far-off country. For several years letters passed between them, but the husband did not meet with the anticipated success, and could not or would not send money for the support of his wife and child. Finally the letters ceased, and for many years no tidings were received from him. In the meantime Mrs. Thatcher married Mr. Corbett Stowell, who died eight months after. After a brief widowhood she married Mr. James Conwell, who died at the end of seven years. After an absence of over thirty years, Thatcher returned to this country and went to work at a mill in Saco, Me., and thither his wife, having heard of his whereabouts, went and found him. On the last Sunday of December Thatcher returned to Providence, and is now living with the wife of his youth.

—The Governor of the leper settlement on Molokai, one of the Sandwich Islands, is dead. He was the son of an American father and a Hawaiian mother, and his name was William P. Ragsdale. He was, until his banishment, the leading lawyer and orator in the kingdom, and his influence was such that, had he so desired, he might easily have avoided being sent to live among the lepers. He was the first to discover the disease in himself, his attention being called to the fact by the failure of a hot lamp chimney to burn his fingers when he picked it up. He immediately gave the information to the authorities and insisted on being banished to Molokai. He was soon appointed Governor of the settlement, and his rule of the 800 lepers has been remarkably wise and kind. He married a young woman there, and seems to have tried to be as happy as possible, with the certainty of early death before him. A cousin of Queen Emma, a leper, is likely to succeed Ragsdale as Governor.

Messrs. EDITORS:

As we were connected with

Dr. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S

Dental Establishment!

AT THE TIME HIS

CENTENNIAL SPECIMENS

Were manufactured, we state positively that those elegant Dental Specimens which received the

CENTENNIAL MEDAL and DIPLOMA

WERE MADE BY

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT

And his assistants. And we desire also to state that we have been in many dental offices, and have seen dentistry in all its phases, but have never seen work turned out anywhere to equal that made at

278 Penn Avenue,

PITT

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 1, 1878.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

OUR TERMS.—All who pay for the coming volume of the FREEMAN on or before the 20th day of February next, can have their choice of receiving the paper alone for $1.50 per year, or the paper and premium book for $1.75; those who do not pay until after that date and do pay on or before the 20th of April, will receive the paper and book for $1.75 those who pay their subscriptions between April 20th and July 20th will be charged $1.75; for the paper alone; and all who neglect to pay until after the latter date will be charged the full $2.00 for the paper, without the premium, provided they do not postpone payment until the close of the year, when 50 cents more will be added with interest until paid. Subscribers outside of the county will be required in all cases to remit 15 cents extra to prepay postage, and under no circumstances whatever will the above terms be departed from.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Huntingdon is happy or otherwise in the possession of a small-pox hospital.

—It blew and "snew," with all the vim it knew, on Wednesday night and Thursday, too.

—The Mountain House man will have a happy time *Heist*-ing the snow-drifts off his sidewalks.

—The free pipe line bill was defeated in the State Senate, Wednesday afternoon, by a vote of 28 to 18.

—Many consumptives are now using Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters and Cough Syrup with remarkable success. [12-21.-1y.]

—Not satisfied with the small pox, the Huntingdon papers want the new penitentiary located in that county.

—Philip Collins, Esq., the big Brazilian railroad contractor, visited his old home in this place on Wednesday last.

—Wm. Burkhart and Annie Young were convicted in the Blair county court this week of adultery. Sentence deferred.

—Pleasant as honey, the old folks like it, the young people like it, and the babies cry for it. We mean Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup. [12 21.-1y.]

—Probates cost the county an insignificant sum, but reprobates during the past year, as in preceding years, proved a very expensive luxury.

—Since the discovery of Dr. William's Indian Ointment there is certainly no excuse for any one to suffer with the Piles. See special notice. [12-21.-1y.]

—There are thirty-one prisoners in Castle Ryan, and yet everybody ain't there that ought be with advantage to the peace and morals of the county.

—About $400 were realized from the collection at St. John's church, Johnstown, on Sunday last, in behalf of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Pittsburgh.

—If overcoats, two suits of underclothing, and various other articles of lesser value were stolen from an Altoona boarding-house on Saturday night last.

—To-morrow (Saturday) will be the Feast of the Purification, or Candlemas day, from a religious point of view, and ground-hog day as the world sees it.

—Three weeks, less one day, was the time occupied by the Auditors of Huntingdon county in making out the annual statement of receipts and expenditures.

—A fifteen-years-old lad named Henry McC. Kountz had the end of his left thumb nipped off by the coal shears at the rolling mill in Johnstown, on Tuesday last.,

—Two young men named Dewire, whose home is in Blairsville, have been arrested and lodged in the Greensburg jail for stoning a passenger train on the West Penn road.

—Owners of ice houses in this vicinity have been filling up this week. The ice is only about eight inches thick and not very solid at that, but it is much better than no ice at all.

—Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powders are renowned the world over for preventing and curing diseases; it is, therefore, unnecessary to give them any further recommendation. Try them.

—For a life-like representation of one of the most familiar scenes in the anthracite coal regions during the big strike last summer, see the vignette in the heading of the Osceola *Republic*.

—It is hard to tell which is most to be dreaded, the small-pox or the controversy about it which is now being carried on in the Huntingdon papers to the exclusion of almost everything else.

—About two hundred ore miners were discharged from the employ of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, yesterday, the ore mines in that vicinity having to a great extent been abandoned.

—A union prayer-meeting was held in Huntingdon on Wednesday evening last, the object whereof was to implore Almighty God to stay the small-pox scourge now afflicting that community.

—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other articles for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

—Messrs. Patrick and Francis Mullen offer at private sale on the most accommodating terms their farm of 100 acres and improvements in Summerhill township. See posters printed at this office.

—If the funny man of the Altoona *Tribune* knew *How'ard* it was to find *St(o)uffer* stuffing for a first class pun on the name of any one of the three candidates for Mayor of that city, he would not be *Hurd* making the effort.

—A letter received in this place from Rev. R. C. Christy, of Columbus, Ohio, states that he has fully recovered from his recent severe illness, and that he will have a fair in course of a month or so for the benefit of the church of which he is pastor.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* needn't fret its gizzard about any other man than neighbor James getting the Ebensburg post-office as he is the only one seeking the position, and it is not a question of getting but of keeping the prize.

—One hundred yards, and not eighty, as stated by by us last week, was the distance shot at the recent match in this place. Another contest for a fat steer between the same parties is to come off at Cresson tomorrow, if all goes well.

—A yellow butterfly, in full life and feather, was caught and caged in an Altoona store on Saturday afternoon. Quite a curiosity at this season of the year, when buckwheat cakes are supposed to have a monopoly of the butter-fly business.

—A Welsh miner named Sam'l Gunter, aged about 77 years, was instantly killed by a fall of coal, at noon on Tuesday last, in the "Glenwood Mines," near Philipsburg, Center county. He was a man of family and had been a miner for fifty-three years.

—Mr. P. F. Kirby, of Wilmore, was lucky enough to possess the pole that knocked the gentleman this time, he having on Friday last been appointed Mercantile Appraiser for the year 1878, Commissioners Campbell and Lloyd voting for him. There were some sixteen applicants for the place.

—Mr. David Funk, of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, rode one of his horses to a stream of water near his residence on Friday last, and failing to ride it back, his son made an investigation and found the old gentleman lying dead at the water's edge. Heart disease, probably.

—Mr. Richard Hughes, one of the early Welsh settlers in this vicinity, died at his residence in Cambria township, five miles north of this place, on Tuesday morning last. He was a farmer, a man of most excellent character, and we presume not far from eighty years of age. Peace to his ashes.

—The Mayors of the various cities of this State held a convention in Harrisburg during the present week, the principal object whereof was the framing of laws for the better protection of municipal interests, and not, as might be supposed, for the sole purpose of indulging in horse talk, so peculiar to mares of another kind.

—Proposals are solicited for the delivery of 8,000 telegraph poles along the proposed route of the Seaboard Pipe Line, and so far as Cambria county is concerned J. G. Lake, Esq., of this place, is the proper person to receive said proposals, which must be handed in on or before the 15th of the present month. Advertisement next week.

—A freight train was flagged, stopped and boarded by about twenty tramps at Sang Hollow, below Johnstown, on last Thursday afternoon, their object being to secure a ride, which the conductor was forced to give them. On the following afternoon eleven of the party got another ride, this time from Derry to Greensburg, where they were lodged in jail.

—We acknowledge the receipt, from our worthy representative at Harrisburg, Hon. Jas. J. Thomas, of a copy of Smull's Legislative Hand-Book for 1878, as well as the *Legislative Record* in all its expansive and expensive proportions, besides various other acceptable favors, for all which our thanks are hereby tendered to the honorable gentleman named.

—Rev. Father Boyle, of this place, received a telegram from Pittsburgh yesterday conveying the sad news (obtained through Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia,) of the death in Spain of Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, late Bishop of Allegheny, whose age we presume to have been about 65 years. Time of death not stated. Obituary next week. May God grant him rest eternal.

—A young man in Altoona who had been doing a little country courting during the night previous, declares that while on his way home about six o'clock on Sunday morning last, he was followed and narrowly escaped being overtaken by a huge black bear, which probably thought that the young man had a hankering after hugging which it could satisfy without much effort.

—If any of the citizens of Ebensburg would like to have the Altoona *Daily Tribune* delivered at their residences every morning after the arrival of the train, they can be accommodated by leaving their names at this office. The *Tribune* is a sprightly little sheet, containing all the latest news, both local and general, and will be furnished at the low price of twelve cents per week.

—To town there came one day last week a man who bargains rare did seek, and if up the street you'd seen him stacak you'd surely thought he was demented; but to Myers & Lloyd straightway he went, and then we knew just what he meant, and felt quite sure he'd be content with what he saw and what he bought, for if his money's worth he ever got, he'd get it there, for nothing could prevent it.

—Mr. John H. Evans, brother of Alvin Evans, Esq., and a former resident of this place, indulged in a tin wedding at his house in Oil City, of which he is the city controller, on Monday night of last week, and had no less than one hundred and fifty couples as guests on the occasion, all of whom united in presenting him with more than two wagon loads of tinware, prominent among the articles being a tin bonnet for his wife.

—A bright and beautiful child shows in its very expression that its babyhood was not associated with opium, cordials, etc.—for the continued use of opium is antagonistic to health. That valuable and highly recommended remedy for the disorders of babyhood, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, is absolutely free from morphia and all other dangerous agents, and can be safely employed at all times. Only 25 cents per bottle.

—We were *Over* joyed on Wednesday by reading the following kind notice of the FREEMAN and the FREEMAN'S man in the local columns of the Hollidaysburg *Register*: The Cambria *Freeman*, under our friend McPike, has reached its twelfth year, and if his delinquent patrons pay up he intends to enlarge and improve. They ought to do it, and make him Treasurer, too, for he prints a good paper, and is a tip-top, or brick-top, fellow, besides.

—The Board of Directors of the Cambria Mutual Fire Insurance Company met at the office of T. W. Dick, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, on Tuesday evening last, and sellected the following officers and agents for the current year: President, George M. Reade; Vice President, John A. Blair; Executive Committee, E. Roberts, John Lloyd, John J. Evans; Agents, George A. Klinkead, Ebensburg, I. E. Roberts, Johnstown, H. J. Hals, Chest Springs.

—A large barn owned by Mr. John Jacobs at Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning last, and not only 100 bushels of wheat and a lot of oats, hay and chop were consumed, but nine head of valuable horses and colts, two mules, five head of fat cattle and fourteen head of sheep perished in the flames. The loss on stock is estimated at $1,200, with no insurance, but the barn was insured for $700, which will probably serve to rebuild it.

—A lad named Allen, whose parents reside in Prospect borough and are said to be unworthy of so holy a relationship, was brought to jail here on Saturday night last to await trial at March sessions on the charge of stealing a box of prunes, which he is said to have mistaken for a box of tobacco, from the Pa. R. R. freight depot at Johnstown. Two other boys named Gallagher and Boyle charged with complicity in the same crime, succeeded in securing bail for their appearance to answer.

—Hon. Jas. J. Thomas, one of the members of the Legislature from this county, writes us to say that it may not be generally known that by a late act of Assembly soldiers of the war of 1812, or their widows (regardless of when they were married) are entitled to a gratuity of $75, which can be obtained by making proper application to the Auditor General. Applicants for the gratuity must in all cases, however, establish the fact by competent proof that they do not possess real estate to the value of $500 or upward.

—Eleven desperate tramps got on the Phila. Express east at Conemaugh on last Wednesday night and attempted to beat their way to Altoona, but were bounced off without much soremony at Minneral Point, where one of them drew a large navy revolver and another a huge whisky bottle, with the evident intention of making things lively, in which they would no doubt have succeeded had not the conductor and fireman taken a hand at the same game and drove them away with a pair of pistols primed, pointed and persuasive.

—The Greenback-Labor men of Altoona have nominated H. W. Stouffer for Mayor, Geo. R. Everson for City Treasurer, S. I. Fries and Dr. Walter Bell for School Directors, and ——— for Auditor. The Republican primary election in the same city, held on Saturday evening last and conducted on the Crawford county system, resulted in the selection of the following ticket: Wm. T. Howard, Mayor; Dr. W. S. Bittner, City Treasurer; B. F. Custer and Joseph Dysart, School Directors, and W. H. Renner, Auditor—the latter without opposition.

—To every man with a level p8, to keep his daily business str8, and give his work a proper d8, the almanac doth now dict8 not to forget till 'tis too l8 to curl that 7 into 8; and when he's done, 'tis well to st8, that best of bargains, good and gr8, can now be found, as sure as f8, by all who wisely grav-it8 to Murphy's store, where suits in styles compl8 on good cash buyers always w8; and when they come they're pleased first-r8 to find both goods and prices hard to b8. Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton st8, Johnstown, is the place where all should navig8.

—As a puffer poetic, doth the *Standard* declare, that McPike, of the FREEMAN should the "blue ribbon" wear; but in the midst of the winter, as none need be told, a host of "blue ribbons" wouldn't keep out the cold; besides which, we aver—nay are willing to swear—that for beauty and comfort they would not compare with a suit of good clothing, such as Wolff keeps for sale at prices so low that no one can fail to buy him a suit if he wants to invest in clothing the cheapest, the neatest and best. Store on Twelfth street, next door to the post-office, Altoona, Pa.

—Samuel Fienner, of Adams township, who had a hearing before Esq. Strayer, of Johnstown, on the 9th of last November, for obstructing the highway, and gave bail in $200 for his appearance at Court to answer, and who was soon after arrested for cruelty to animals and sentenced to pay two-thirds of the costs of suit which he failed to do, besides forgetting to appear at December term of Court to answer the first charge against him was arrested at his home in Adams township on Monday last, after several ineffectual attempts, and brought to jail here the same night.

—A bill has been offered in the Senate at Harrisburg for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new penitentiary in the central part of the State. The district would embrace nineteen counties, Cambria being the western boundary, Dauphin the eastern, Franklin the southern, and Clinton the northern. Thirteen commissioners are named in the bill to carry out the provisions, R. L. Johnston, Esq., of this place, being one of the number. The bill appropriates $100,000 to be appled to the purchase of a site and the erection of the necessary building. The commissioners will only be allowed the actual expenses incurred by them in performing their duties.

—It was left for our neighborhood of the *Herald* to discover from the pay rolls of the Adjutant General's department that $25,378.70 is the amount due the Fifth regiment, to which the Cambria Guard, of this place, and the Jefferson Guard, of Wilmore, are attached. Considering that there are only about 350 men in the entire regiment, the average amount due to each soldier, if this statement was correct, would be little less than $73; but as it is the Fifth division, and not the Fifth regiment, that is the creditor in this instance, it makes a vast sight of difference to "our boys in blue." More's the pity for the *Herald's* veracity and the soldier's capacity.

—Three fine sheep belonging to Mr. John T. Williams, of Cambria township, about three miles west of this place, were killed by three large wolves on Friday night last, the rest of the flock, warned by the fate of their comrades, fortunately taking refuge in the barn. Next morning Mr. Williams and several of his neighbors went in pursuit of the wolves, whom they followed several miles, and had they succeeded in getting within shooting distance it would have been bad for the wolves. On Sunday night their hideous yells were again heard in the same neighborhood, but this time they failed to secure any "lamb, ram, sheep meat or mutton," and were forced to go as they came, with empty stomachs. Mr. Williams claims to have assisted in the capture, many years ago, with the aid of traps, of no less than thirty-five of these bloodthirsty varmints, against whom from present appearances, our farmer friends should take care to be on their guard.

—The publication of the Altoona *Daily Tribune*, which ceased in April, 1875, was resumed on Monday morning last. The former daily was a most excellent paper, but the new *Tribune* far surpasses it in many respects. It is larger than it was before, and, if possible, presents a neater and more attractive appearance. It furnishes the latest and fullest telegraph news, while its local department contains everything of interest that transpires in and about Altoona. The publication of such a paper is a credit to that city, and if her reading and intelligent citizens fail to extend to it a most liberal and generous support, it will be a deep reproach to them and will prove their inability to appreciate home enterprise and unquestionable merit in a daily newspaper. We invoke for the *Tribune* the fullest measure of success, which it most certainly deserves. P. S. If we want one or more corners of the *Tribune* turned down and printed on, we'll do it ourselves.

—Much complaint has been made of late by our subscribers at Wilmore and other points between Cresson and Conemaugh in regard to very annoying delays in the delivery of their papers, which on several occasions have been carried beyond their destinations and not returned until the following Monday, and even then, as in one or two instances, they reached them in a badly demoralized condition. Of course the fault is not with us, as the FREEMAN for those points is invarably sent from here either on Thursday evening or Friday morning, but we have a proposition to make that will remedy the evil, nevertheless, and it is this: If our patrons at the various post-offices between Cresson and Conemaugh will see to it that some one is present at the respective stations to receive the packages, and will inform us of such arrangement, Mr. Albert Forl, the gentlemanly agent at Cresson, has kindly volunteered to forward the FREEMAN to those points per Accommodation train west on Friday morning. This arrangement, we are sure, can be effected without expense and with very little trouble to any one, and we trust that those of our friends who are interested in the matter will see that it is attended to without delay. If need be, we will send the FREEMAN free to any one who will undertake the task.

A GRAND MUSICAL SUCCESS.—When we promised our home readers last week and the week previous that they would be treated to one of the finest entertainments that had ever been given in this place if they would only attend the concert at the Court House on Friday evening last, we knew whereof we wrote; and all who were present on that occasion will bear witness to the fact that we rather underestimated than overestimated the musical abilities of the young ladies and gents (ten in number) comprising St. John's Choral Club of Altoona, who, although only amateurs, gave us an entertainment which no professional troupe visiting this place has ever equalled, much less excelled. It was indeed a rich musical and literary treat, and was enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience with a zest that we have certainly never seen surpassed. The programme was all that could be desired while the singing and acting were perfect and pleasing in every respect. The rich voices and graceful movements of the young ladies were an especial source of delight to all in attendance, while the performances of Miss Rooney, young though she is, in solos and accompaniments on the piano, to say nothing of her exquisite singing, marked her as an artist of very much more than ordinary culture. All in all, it was the best entertainment of the kind that Ebensburg has ever been favored with, and while the selections were first class and admirably rendered throughout, the gem of the evening, by common consent, was "Hear me, pretty Swiss," a characteristic song in which the Misses Gorrity sang and acted with a sweetness of voice and gracefulness of action that thrilled the entire audience and virtually "brought down the house" in thunders of applause. The "Connecticut Peddler," a comic refrain sang by Miss Haas and the Misses Gority, was also chosen among the many fine selections for special marks of approval, and had to be repeated at the earnest request of many delighted auditors. The attendance, as we have intimated, was very large for this community, and the amount realized over and above expenses, for the cause it was designed to benefit, reached about fifty dollars for which the Catholic congregation of this place have certainly good reason to be thankful to the performers as well as the public, while for ourself we are pleased to know that we had much to do with the coming to our town of St. John's Choral Club, which will never want for a hearty welcome from our people should it ever return either in its own behalf or in aid of an equally worthy cause.

THE SAME OLD STORY.—How a confiding granger from the west was euchred out of thirty dollars in cash by two sharpers working in concert is thus told by the Altoona *Mirror* of Wednesday evening:

On Monday evening a farmer named John W. Coy, of Illinois, got on the East Line at Pittsburgh *en route* to the east. A gentlemanly looking sharper named Myers got in the same car and took a seat beside the rural gentleman, and soon got into conversation with him. Before the train started another sharper went into the car, and, representing himself as a freight agent at Pittsburgh, told Mr. Myers that his freight was in the depot and must be taken out immediately. Mr. Myers overhauled his pockets, but had "no loose change," whereupon he produced a draft for $750, and asked the farmer to give him $30 on it to pay the freight on his goods and that it should be paid back to him at Greensburg, where he would go into the baggage car of the train and get the money out of his trunk. The countryman "bit," and the sharpers got off the train never to return again. The conductor of the train, Mr. P. F. Hodge, was informed of the swindle and immediately instituted search for the sharpers, but as a matter of course failed to find them. The old gentleman, on his arrival in this city, informed our reporter that he had the draft, anyhow. How easily some people can be fooled by sharpers.

—A grist mill owned by Mr. Gotleib Bantley, sr., and located at Scalp Level, in Adams township, this county, together with a lot of wheat and grain, was totally destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have originated from a hot stove, on Wednesday night of last week. Loss $7,000, and no insurance.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—Mr. William C. Manson, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, met with a shocking death at Altoona on Tuesday morning last. It seems that while *en route* for New York city, he alighted from the Pacific Express for the purpose of partaking refreshments, which he bought from one of the venders of hot coffee, cakes, etc., who frequent the depot at that point, and while so engaged a portion of the train was cut loose for the purpose of either dropping a car or attaching another one to it. Supposing that the train was about to leave without him, the unfortunate man, as we learn from the *Daily Tribune*, ran to get on board, and the presumption is that he obtained only a frail grip on the car railing, and, falling back against one of the iron columns supporting the roof of the depot, was in turn thrown under the cars, the wheels of which passed over the right side of his head, crushing it in a horrible manner and producing instant death. An examination of the unfortunate man's effects not only revealed his name, but showed that he was prominent and wealthy, and that he was interested in gold mining at Gainesville, Ga. The value of the drafts, notes and other articles found in his possession aggregated about $50,000, one of the drafts being for $20,000 on the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco, and another for $26,616.92 on the First National Bank of Jersey City, the other valuables found on his person and turned over, together with said drafts, to Hon. John Reilly, Superintendent of Transportation, to be retained until called for by parties legally entitled to receive them, sufficing to make up all if not more than the balance of the sum stated. The deceased was a fine looking man, apparently about 38 years of age, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, though whether married or single the account does not state. The remains were coffined by Mr. John Hickey, undertaker, and sent the same evening in charge of Mr. Joseph McCoy, of Sup't Reilly's office, to the late home of deceased at Mt. Gilead.

AN ALPINE AVALANCHE.—In the summer of 1864, a party of tourists, while visiting the Alps, climbed, with great difficulty, to an elevated and snow-covered plateau, in order to obtain a better view of Swiss scenery, and contrast the beauty and richness of midsummer below with the bleakness and sterility of midwinter around and above them. In play they rolled the moist snow into large balls and crowded it over the edge of the plateau. In falling it struck softer snow, which immediately gave way, and soon an avalanche was tearing down the mountain side burying and destroying everything in its course. As the hundred of snow became the irresistable avalanche, so the hacking cough with sore throat and catarrh, if neglected, speedily develops into that dread destroyer, Consumption. In the early stages, Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect a cure, though if the blood be affected or impoverished it must be purified and enriched by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the liver and bowels kept active by his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Many who despaired of life and had been given up to die by physicians and friends, owe their restoration to the above remedies.

ELY, LINN CO., IOWA, May 8th, 1877.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—I was prostrated some three years since with pleuro pneumonia, which left me with a troublesome cough that gradually grew worse until physicians gave me up to die with consumption. I tried several remedies, but without obtaining any relief or benefit. Seeing your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets advertised, I concluded to try them, and I found them to be all that you claim for them. My cough left me, my strength returned, and I gained in flesh rapidly. I have not been sick a day in the past three years. Inclosed find $1.50 for a copy of your Common Sense Medical Adviser.

Ever gratefully yours,

JASON C. BARTHOLOMEW.

OPENING A POSTAL CARD.—The Altoona *Tribune* (weekly) of the 24th ult. tells the following good one at the expense of a granger friend in that vicinity:

On Monday one of our rural acquaintances from Logan township received a postal card through the post office, inviting him to the settlement of an account with one of our business men. It was the first intricate letter of the kind he had ever seen or received, and the profanity he indulged in in his efforts to open it shall be unrecorded, even if it did cause the bystanders to inhale a sulphurous atmosphere. He tugged away at it until his patience was exhausted, and the postal card sadly demoralized, when he handed the "infernal thing" to one of the clerks to open. He was informed that it was a postal card and that he should read what was written on it. He read the defaced missive, and managed to decipher enough to know that it was a "dun" for a bill which, he said, he had just paid. The volleys of blasphemy flew so thick and fast and furious that if Henry Ward Beecher had been present he would no more have doubted the existence of hell than belief in his own existence. It was a most amusing scene to see that rustic man worry himself over the opening of that "darned letter, the like of which had never before been sent him."

A SKILLFUL PHYSICIAN.—Dr. George H. Keyser, of this city, is so well known to the community in which he has been in successful practice for such a long series of years, that it is scarcely necessary to mention the location of his office. For the benefit of the few who may not be familiar with it, however, it may be stated that it is at No. 240 Penn avenue. The doctor, in his special lines of practice, may be said to be almost without a peer in this country. A lengthy experience and years of study have made him most thoroughly familiar with pulmonary complaints, and likewise with all that class of diseases that are to be cured by trusses and appliances of that character. Dr. Keyser is one of the best educated men in this locality—particularly so in his profession and in the particular branches of it to which we have referred. His thorough knowledge of diseases of this character and their treatment insure absolute safety, and those who place their reliance on him can rest assured that their faith is firmly grounded.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.* [1-11.-1m.]

LOOK! LOOK!—*Winter Goods at Actual Cost.*—The undersigned, having concluded to close out their large stock of winter goods before the 15th of April next, will sell everything in that line at first cost for cash or country produce. To give the public an idea of what this means, we quote a few of the many reductions just made in our list of prices, which heretofore have been the cheapest in the county:

5,000 yds. Prints, worth 7c. and 8c.,
Reduced to 5c. and 6c.
6,000 yds. Muslin, worth 8c. and 10c.,
Reduced to 6c. and 8c.
2,000 yds. Flannel, worth 35c. and 45c.,
Reduced to 20c. and 30c.
29 cases Boot, worth $3 50 per pair,
Reduced to $2.00 and $3.00.
Men's Suits and Overcoats
At much less than original cost.

And all other goods in proportion.

S. TEITELBAUM & BRO.

Carrolltown, Feb. 1, 1877.

A CURIOUS CASE.—The Altoona *Daily Tribune* in its first issue (on Monday last) relates the following singular story:

Mr. Andrew Wertzberger, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh division, and residing on Fifth avenue, has had quite a curious experience with a piece of iron. Some five years ago, while hammering a wedge of iron, a spawl from the same entered the flesh of one of his arms. Neither the wound nor the foreign substance gave him any inconvenience, and the circumstance was dropped from his mem ry. The other day while returning to this city on his train he felt a sharp, pricking sensation in one of his great toes. On reaching his home, he made a careful investigation into the cause of the unusual pain and extracted the identical piece of iron that entered his arm nearly five years ago. The metallic wanderer was about one inch in length and of the thickness of a needle. It had about as much trouble and, in proportion, duration, to get out of Wertzberger's body, as the children of Israel had out of the wilderness.

E. K. THOMPSON'S SUGAR COATED DANDELION AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These pills are concentrated, are carefully prepared and do not gripe. Two at a dose for costiveness, and one for a mild cathartic and regulative, repeated for several days, cures the Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sent by mail free on receipt of twenty five cents. Address E. K. Thompson, Titusville, Pa., or ask your druggist for them, and take no other. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, Pa.

PRICELESS DISCOVERY.

Sure Cure for Piles.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William—an Indian remedy—called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single bottle has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment supports the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles and nothing else. Thousands of cured patients attest its virtues, and physicians of all schools pronounce it the greatest contribution to medicine of the age. It matters not how long or severely you have been suffering, you can be cured.

Mr. Joseph M. Ryder, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: I suffered for years with Itching and Ulcerated Piles, tried remedy after remedy advertised, and consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, but found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment, some four months ago, and it has cured me completely. I had a part of the box left which I gave to a friend of mine who had doctored with many physicians, and as a last resort went to the noted Hot Springs, Arkansas, for treatment. He informs me that the Indian Ointment has also cured him of the Piles. It is certainly a wonderful discovery, and should be used by the many thousands who are now suffering with that dread disease.

☞$10,000 Reward will be paid for a more certain remedy. Sold by all Druggists. DR. G. W. FRAZIER, sole proprietor, Cleveland, O.

DON'T NEGLECT A COUGH

or Cold, when 25 cts. will buy a bottle of Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup at any drug store. It has wrought a complete change in Cough medicines, is pleasant as honey, and always cures.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

☞Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup, used in connection with Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters, WILL CURE CONSUMPTION

STANDARD STEAM LAUNDRY,
Cleveland, O., Oct. 30, '76.

DR. FRAZIER,—Dear Sir: I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to write you. For some time I was sorely afflicted with a cough, raising bad stuff, with every symptom of being a confirmed consumptive. I tried different medicines and cures without finding relief; I also consulted three of our most prominent Cleveland physicians, the last one of whom pronounced my case serious, and informed me that I could not live more than a few months. About this time, hearing of your wonderful success, I commenced taking your Syrup in connection with your Root Bitters, and was at once benefited, and after using the medicine some two months I find myself entirely cured.

TORRENCE DUNN.

☞Mr. Dunn again writes, under date of Aug. 4, 1877.—Dr. Frazier, Dear Sir: I can endorse your medicines more strongly than ever from the fact that it is now nearly one year since I was cured. My lungs are to-day strong and sound, having no return of the disease.

☞The above Medicines speak for themselves. DR. G. W. FRAZIER, Proprietor, Cleveland, O.

For sale by all Druggists.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due in part, to the close sym athy which exists between the stomach and the b ain, and in part to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent the quality of the blood.

R. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, but long used and found wanting, it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. It is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most formidable form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure Symptoms of Dyspepsia or loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Take no counterfeits or worthless imitations of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in one dollar bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Six bottles for five dollars, or one dollar per bottle.

Worms! Worms! Worms!

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician, who removes Tape Worm in 2 hours alive with head, and no fee until removed. Send for circular to E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or call on your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails.

Local Correspondence.

FALLEN TIMBER, Pa., Jan. 27, 1878.

DEAR FREEMAN—I take the liberty of sending you a few items of news from this enlightened section of Christendom, hoping that you will be able to make room for them in your valuable columns.

Mr. Joseph Van Ormer, who is engaged in the lumber business, succeeded in getting quite a large number of logs hauled to the creek while the snow was in condition to serve the purpose. Mr. Samuel Troxell, who is in the employ of Mr. Van Ormer, succeeded in getting the largest train of logs that has went over the slide this year, consisting of 93 logs, making in all fully 20,000 feet. He defies the township to beat it.

The schools in this section are all doing well, the citizens of this place being particularly fortunate in having secured the services of so accomplished and efficient a teacher as Miss Kate B. Hunter, who is giving entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Leander Wiley had the misfortune to fall into a hay rack and fracture his nose while catching turkeys in a barn near this place. We sympathize with him, but sincerely hope that in course of time his nose may be as good on it as ever.

In conclusion, I wish to say that there is a young man in this vicinity who drew one gallon of vinegar the other day from a barrel that had been dry for fourteen years. Fearing that I have already taxed your patience and intruded on your time and space, I will close for the present. Yours, &c., ISS GNIFICANT.

HYMENEAL.

HOOVER—WEYAND.—Married, at St. Benedict's church, Carrolltown, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1878, by Rev. Father Dennis, Mr. JOSEPH HOOVER and Mrs. BARBARA WEYAND, both of Carroll township.

MCCANN—MUNDAY.—Married, at St. John's church, Altoona, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, 1878, by Rev. Father Walsh, Mr. PATRICK MCCANN, of that city, and Miss MOLLIE MUNDAY, of Kittanning Point.

EBENSBURG MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY MYERS & LLOYD.

Flour ₱ bbl.,	$7.50 to $8.00	Corn Meal, per lb.,	2
Butter, roll, per lb	20	Buckwheat Flour,	3
" solid packed per lb	12 to 18	White Beans ₱ bus.	1.25
Eggs per dozen,	15	Onions, per bushel,	50
Lard per lb	10	Wheat ₱ bus.	1.25 to 1.40
Tallow per lb	8	Rye per bus.	80
6 ounces Soap per lb	5	Corn " "	50
Beeswax " "	25	Oats " "	25
Dressed Hogs, " "	5	Buckwheat per bus	50
Rags, " "	2	Potatoes per bus.	30 to 40
Salt, per bbl	1 75	Clover Seed, per bus.	6.00 to 6.50
Wool, per lb.,	35 to 40	Timothy Seed per bus.	1.50
Chickens, per lb	6	N. O. Molasses	80
Turkeys, " "	7	Syrups per gal.,	75 to 90
Coffee prime, per lb	25		
Hay, per Ton	8.00		

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the firm name of Mentzer & Rothrock, has been dissolved by sale of the r business to Mr. C. Leap, who will henceforth carry on the traffic of min ng and shipping coal at and from Lilly's station, in the doing of which we cordially commend him to the patronage of all our old customers. E. W. MENTZER.

Jan. 25, 1878.-7-1.-3t. S. B. ROTHROCK.

ARGUMENT LIST—Causes set down for consideration at an Argument Court to be held at Ebensburg, on Tuesday, Feb. 12th, 1878:

Anstadt's use vs. Hochstein; Cambria Iron Co. vs. Fisher et al; Collins vs. McCloskeys; Seese vs. Geddy & Co.; Burns vs. Hollis & Urban; Beers vs. Urban; Haug vs. Kirkpatrick; Finney, Williams & Co.'s use vs. Mellon et al; Burns vs. Younken et al; People's Fire Ins. Co. of Pa. vs. Crawford; Gillespie's use vs. Palmer; Tierney vs. Devine; Tierney & Broomball vs. Same; Strayer's use vs. Zimmerman; McFadden's use vs. McAleer; Harlan's use vs. Dougherty; Schroth's use vs. Driskel; Durbin vs. Sprout & Hawks; Freihoff vs. Wolf et al; Figart vs. McCuicy; Brendlinger vs. Lutz; Stinemau vs. Kurtz; Denk vs. Wentz; Collins, Johnston & Co. vs. Wills; Michae's vs. Mu hollen; Miller's use vs. McClade et al; Commonwealth vs. Supervisors of Croyle Twp; Winslow vs. Matthews et al; Bowman et al vs. Hoi as et al; Commonwealth vs. Goos & Varner; Sheriff's Deed vs. Smith & Robinson, Same vs. Samuel Reed; Same vs. Joseph M ller. Order to vacate and supply part of a public road from Chest Spring s to Elder's mill, in Chest township. Order to view a road from Glass' school house to Brady's blacksmith shop, in Munster township.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 29, 1878.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,

From the 24th day of January, 1877, to the 23d day of January, 1878.

N. J. Freidhoff, Esq., Treasurer,

DR.

To amount in Treasurer's hands at last settlement		$17,224.09
To am't of Duplicate for the year 1877	44,064.27	
" " " Registry " " "	894 68	
" " received on Seated Lands	241 92	
" " " Unseated Lands	1,426.22	
" am't received from miscellaneous sources	1,075.27	
		$58,426.55

CR.

By amount paid—		
Auditors, County	$ 800.00	
Auditors, State	96.00	
Assessors	681.89	
Borough and

The Beautiful Island of Ischia, off Naples.

The island is lovely in all seasons. In spring it is one large bed of flowers; in summer its deep shade of wood and vineyard makes it fresh and cool and green; in autumn the changing vegetation is splendid in color, and the mountains glow under the sunset rays like masses of gilded bronze; and in winter the sun makes the sheltered spots as warm as our English summer. In the vintage time it is redolent with the sweet odor of the grapes, and musical with the songs and dance music that makes the nights as gay as the days are busy. Add to which certain natural phenomena, which make it a specially interesting place for scientists to study. Ischia is classical ground. The Titan Typhœus was once buried under Monte Epomeo, as his brother Enceladus was buried under Etna. By their heavings and struggles they caused earthquakes and eruptions, the last of which took place in Ischia A. D. 1302—the black seam of lava still lying like a scar across the country, and just now bearing the first beginnings of vegetation. On the feast of Corpus Domini the mountain is lighted up with bonfires, as also are Punta Cornacchobio and the mushroom rock of Lacco, and the effect is wild and splendid in the extreme. The two great festas of the island—excepting at vintage time, which is a general holiday of a kind, or rather work-time made into so much fun and gayety—are this of Corpus Domini and that of the patron saint of the place, Santa Restituta, who with some others, was martyred in Africa, then floated by the winds and wave to the small bay over against Lacco. Here, where her body lay, burst out certain healing waters and sprang up certain fair and lovely lilies—Santa Restituta lilies; which, however, collectors have rooted out so greedily that not one is left to show the faithful how miracles were wrought in the days of testimony. At her festa there used to be flying babies scattering flowers and singing hymns high up in the air; but probably these have been forbidden now, as they have been forbidden elsewhere. The peril to the infant seraphs may perhaps be considered as more than the profit to the souls of the spectators warrants; and the authorities may hold that the festa is complete with the draped church and the military music, the procession, the stalls, the dancing and singing and fireworks which accompany these holiday times everywhere, without the addition of little children slung up in the air with ropes and pulleys to their certain death, should things go wrong, and their as certain nerve disorder should everything be even perfect. Dancing is a distinctive feature at Ischia, where they dance the tarantella better than even in Capri.—They have just so much costume among them as is included in a colored handkerchief wound in a classical kind of a way round the heads of the women, and a splendid scarlet Phrygian cap for the men. The women are more beautiful than the more famed and petted Caprera girls; but, perhaps luckily for them, they have not so great a reputation; and are consequently left in a purer atmosphere and less doubtful conditions. In general their morals are blameless enough, and their habits are primitive.—*London Queen.*

WHERE FLOWERS CAME FROM.—Some of our flowers came from lands of perpetual summer, some from countries of all ice and snow, some from islands in the ocean. Three of our sweetest exotics came originally from Peru; the camellia was carried to England in 1739, and a few years afterward the heliotrope and mignonette. Several others came from the Cape of Good Hope; a very large calla was found in ditches there, and some of the most brilliant geraniums, or pelargoniums, which are a spurious geranium. The verbena grows wild in Brazil; the marigold is an African flower, and a great number from China and Japan. The little Daphne was carried to England by Captain Ross; from almost the farthest land he visited towards the north pole. Some of these are quite changed in form by cultivation; others have only become larger and brighter; while others, despite of all the care of florist and the shelter of hot houses, fall far short of the beauty and fragrance of the tropics.

Among improved ones is the dahlia. When brought to Europe it was a very simple blossom, a single circle of dark petals surrounding a mass of yellow ones. Others, with scarlet and orange petals, were soon after transplanted from Mexico, but still remained simple flowers. Long years of cultivation in rich soil, with other arts of skillful florists, have changed it to what it now is—a round ball of beauty. —*Riverside Magazine.*

HOW TO GET TO SLEEP.—The Philadelphia *Press* says that if any man will draw breath quickly and deeply for the space of three minutes or less, he will thereby lose acute sensibility to pain, so that he can endure a minor surgical operation without inconvenience. The editor of the *New York World* says he has tried the above and found it do isn't work. Well, here's a thing that will work, and it is related to the above experiment. If any one is troubled with sleeplessness, let him fasten his attention on his breathing, and fix his eyes, as it were, on the stream of breath as it enters and leaves his nostrils. Of course, he is lying in bed, with his eyes closed, so that this process is imaginary. If he continues to watch his breathing in this way for three minutes, he will fall into a dreamless and refreshing sleep. We have tried this and know it to be effective. —*Boston Post.*

That old Brick Building
at 6th and Market
in Philadelphia where
Wanamaker and Brown
STARTED
to earn a good name
by making ONLY
Real Good Clothing
is this year
"Full and running over"
with that kind of Clothing
that Men and Boys may =
DEPEND ON
Please Call W&B Oak Hall.

AT THE
People's CHEAP Store,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

So called by numbers of persons who have returned from Johnstown, Altoona, Ebensburg, and elsewhere, with the dear bought knowledge that we who were not among the first to open in Carrolltown, but who were the VERY FIRST in Northern Cambria to sell Goods at such WONDERFUL LOW PRICES, can do

BETTER FOR BUYERS!
THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE BUSINESS.

ALL PERSONS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND JUDGE FOR THEMSELVES.

S. TEITELBAUM & BRO.

CARROLLTOWN, JAN. 18, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FARM and HOME OF YOUR OWN.
NOW is the TIME TO SECURE IT!
Only FIVE Dollars FOR AN ACRE
Of the best Land in America. 2,000,000 Acres in Eastern Nebraska, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, now for sale. 10 years' credit given: interest only 6 per cent. These are the only lands FOR SALE on the line of this GREAT RAILROAD, the WORLD'S HIGHWAY. Send for THE NEW "PIONEER," the best paper for those seeking new homes ever published. Full information, with maps, sent Free. J. R. DAVIS, Land Ag't. U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS!
We will during these HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS dispose of 600 NEW PIANOS and ORGANS, of first class makers, at lower prices for cash, or instalments, than ever before offered. WATERS' PIANOS and ORGANS are the best MADE, warranted for 5 years. Illust'd Catalogue mailed. Great inducements to the trade. Pianos, 7-octave, $ 40; 7½ octave $150. Organs, 2 stops, $ 45; 4 stops, $65; 7 stops, $85; 8 stops, $70; 10 stops, $85; 12 stops, $90; in perfect order no need a year. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, New York.

I CURE FITS!!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician and have made the disease of
FITS, EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS,
a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure from me. Send to me at once for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give express and post office. It costs you nothing for a trial and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged). Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper for the Money. With Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

40 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

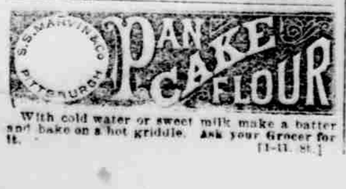
PIANOS Retail price $9 0 only $260. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $ 5. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington N. J.

25 Elegant Cards no two alike with name, 10c., postpaid. J. K. Harder, Malden Bridge, N.Y.

25 Fashionable Cards, Snowflake, Marble &c. with name, 10c. C. Walker & Co., Chatham Village, N.Y.

25 CARDS (25 styles) 1 c. 30 Birds Cat's &c. with name. L. Terbush & Co. Cobleskill, N.Y.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
Health and Happiness are priceless. Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use
WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS!
The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation Debility, Nausea and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Philia." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to BARNICK ROLLER & CO., 70 N. 4th St., Phila. [1-, '78.-1y.]



With cold water or sweet milk make a batter and bake on a hot griddle. Ask your Grocer for it. [1-11, 3t.]

ESTABLISHED 1869.
R. S. & A. P. Lacey.
Attorneys-at-Law.
529 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Inventors.

We procure patents in all countries. NO ATTORNEY FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS.

United States Courts and Departments.

Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp and a full reply, after examination, will be given you without charge.

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All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to, and can obtain a pension.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, preemption, and Homestead Cases prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Land Warrants.

We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants and we invite correspondence with all parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where assignments are imperfect.

We connect our business in separate Bureaus having therein the clerical assistance of able and experienced lawyers and give our closest personal supervision to every important paper prepared in each case. Prompt attention thus secured to all business entrusted to us. Address

R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Attorneys,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of the firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional district.

THIS WAY
FOR
Drugs, Medicines Toilet Articles, &c.

IN addition to a full line of Drugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keeps on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of

Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps,

Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences of all kind, pure Spices, Blank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a

FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY.

Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Scrub and Dusting Brushes, Combs of all kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and hundreds of other articles needless to mention—all of which will be sold at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash.
LEMMON & MURRAY.
Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.
CLARION, PA., December 14, 1875. Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.: Your Cough Syrup is doing wonders. Two doses cured me of a bad cough of one week's standing.—JAMES H. COULTER.
PITTSBURGH, March 27, 1876. Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.: Two bottles of your Imperial Cough Syrup cured me of a distressing cold, which settled on my lungs.—WM. KERR.
Price, 25 Cents.
R. E. Sellers' & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [2-16,-1y.]

M. E. BUCKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office with F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., on High st. All business pertaining to the profession promptly attended to, and collections made a specialty.

CIRCUMVENTING THE CLOTH MOTH.—Clothes moths are always worse in the summer, writes the Rev. J. G. Wood, than in any other period of the year; but there is one plan by which they may be baffled. It is simple, but useful from its very simplicity, and may be expressed in two words—"brown paper." There is no such protection against the clothes moth as brown paper. Years ago I purchased an enormous rug of white wolf skin, which has been of inestimable benefit to the whole family. Every summer I wrap it up in brown paper, and not a moth has attacked it. Why the clothes moth should have so great an aversion to brown paper I cannot tell, but such is the case. I find that professional furriers employ the same plan, but do not disclose that very simple secret. Annually thousands of valuable sealskin jackets and other furs are handed over to the dealers for preservation during the summer, and nothing is done except wrapping them up in brown paper and letting them be until the dawning of autumn. There are, of course, instances where furs and other similar articles must of necessity be left exposed during the summer time. Let every piece of these be violently shaken every morning, and not a clothes moth will harbor within it.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

VALUE OF PAINT.—The Germans, the world over celebrated for their industrious habits and thrift, have a maxim that "painting is no expense." This theory, taken in a comprehensive view, is undoubtedly correct. An occasional coat of paint on the outside of buildings prolongs their durability, and on metallic surfaces prevents corrosion. It is a matter of doubt, however, whether board fences, on account of being exposed on either side to wind and sun, remain in a sound condition longer by receiving an additional coat of paint. We have seen them not protected by any substance, standing after an existence of fifty years. Frame houses and barns are often painted in dark colors, which are preferable to white in this latitude, as they have a tendency to absorb caloric and render the stuctures warmer than they would be if daubed with a light or white shade. The whitewashing of walls, fences and buildings produces a tone of neatness, but after a heavy rain or two the previous faultless color is decidedly marred. Paint is more durable in its nature, and when applied to either buildings or farming utensils well repays the expense, and when the latter are refreshed in appearance by an occasional application it is in every respect of advantage.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A SURE CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA OR SCARLET FEVER.—The following recipe sent to the Harrisburg *Patriot* from Bovard P. O., Butler county, under date of January 3, 1878, is warranted to cure the worst cases of diphtheria or scarlet fever, the remedy having been freely used in that neighborhood with remarkable success:

"Here is a cure for diphtheria which has never failed to cure in this neighborhood, where it has been in use for the last ten years. I know of one lad who was unable to swallow anything for two days except honey and sulphur, which cured him of one of the worst cases of diphtheria. Following is the recipe, which is effective alike for diphtheria or scarlet fever:

"Mix sulphur and sugar so as to make the dose palatable. Give from one to three tablespoonsful at a dose, according to age—enough to physic the patient freely. Next grate some horseradish and put some good cider vinegar on it. Let the patient sup of this as much as he can, and you need not swab the throat. Keep the throat coated with sulphur mixture for three or four days more. A tablespoonful of flour of sulphur mixed with water will act the same on most patients as Epsom salts."

THE CATHOLIC WORLD for February is exceptionally rich in the interest and value of its articles. It opens with a long and very beautiful poem by that sweet and pure singer, Aubrey de Vere. The poem is based on the simple old legend of Cædmon the Cowherd, England's first poet. It is full of quaint beauty and delightful pictures of Old-World life, scenery, and character. The number contains other minor poems, some of which possess quite exceptional merits.

The article that will probably attract most attention is that by Monsignor Capel, whose portrait has been so cleverly drawn by no less distinguished a hand than that of the present Prime Minister of England in *Lothair*. Mgr. Capel discusses with singular calmness, candor and good sense a question of great present interest in England—"Confession in the Church of England." "A Final Philosophy" is a very keen yet just review of Dr. Shields' recent book, which has attracted so much attention and excited no little controversy. "Christianity as an Historical Religion" brings to a worthy close a noble subject taken up in the preceding number of THE WORLD. "Preachers on the Rampage" is bright and timely, bearing on certain side-issues of the Chinese question now agitating the country. These constitute the strong articles. Of the lighter sort, "The Isles of Lerins" is a sunny sketch of a funny, quaint old spot, half forgotten in our busy modern world, yet full of history and fame. "The Home-Rule Candidate" is a most promising opening of a most promising story, brimming over with wit and life and incident. "Michael the Sombre," by Lady Herbert of Lea, is startling enough for fiction, though it happens to be true. "The Old Stone Jug" is a capital short story. We had almost missed mention of one of the best articles in the number—"A Great Bishop"—which gives a strong and appreciative review of the life and works of the noble and chivalrous Mgr. Ketteler, Bishop of Mayence, who died only last summer.

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents.—Positively sold by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, P. M. Wolfe'agle & Son, Wilmore, and by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.

BARKERS' BIG BIGGER BIGGEST BARGAINS IN CAPS! CLOTHS! CLOTHING! CASSIMERES! CARROLLTOWN.

OUR SALES-BOOK WILL SHOW THAT
WE HAVE SOLD MORE GOODS
DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS
THAN ANY FIRM IN NORTHERN CAMBRIA,
AND THE REASON IS THAT WE HAVE
SOLD at LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY ONE ELSE COULD DO,
And now wish to inform the people of Carrolltown and vicinity that we have in our Store the
Largest and Most Complete
STOCK OF GOODS
Ever brought to Northern Cambria, and which we are offering
AT PRICES EVEN LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.
The reason we can afford to do this is, that by buying Goods in large quantities, and buying for cash only, we are enabled to get the very best terms, and the reason why you should buy from us is, that
WE HAVE NOT ONLY THE BEST GOODS AND LARGEST STOCK,
BUT SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
We were among the first to open out in Carrolltown and we do not intend to be driven away by new stores, big advertisements, great promises, or anything of that kind; so if you want to deal
Where there is Square Dealing, and no mistake,
Come Right Along to Our Store,
where you will not only find the bars down, the latch-string out, and a hearty welcome awaiting you, but will get
MORE REAL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY
THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE IN THIS REGION.
A. A. BARKER & SON,
CARROLLTOWN.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,
ALWAYS HAVE THE
Largest, Best and Cheapest
Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be found in Cambria county. [2-4.]
Don't forget the number and street. [1-1.]

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS.
F. W. HAY & SON
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oliman, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [3-5,'77.-1y.]

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!
Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S celebrated ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, Nervousness, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.
Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
This Essay should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann Street, New York.
Post Office Box 4586. [3-11,-3m.]

ALMOST PERSUADED
TO SHOW OUR WORK FREE!
Your Own Likeness,
in India Ink, for One Dollar. Enlarged from your photograph, or any picture to size 8x 10 inches, with dark gold figured mat. Sent by mail, with your small picture returned. Try one.
Miniature OIL PAINTINGS,
On Tucker's Patent Silk Canvas,
in splendid clasp case, $3 00. Lady Agents wanted. Price of larger Paintings 8x10 inches, $10 00; 11x14, $25 00; 20x40 $100. Painted from any picture and satisfaction guaranteed. Sent C. O. D. if desired. Agents, don't get behind-hand this time. L. T. LUTHER,
[12-7,'77.-1y.] Corry City, Pa.

WOOL! BOUGHT —OR— MADE UP TO ORDER WOOL!
THE EBENSBURG WOOLEN COMPANY is amply prepared to manufacture to order or exchange Goods of its own make for WOOL, which will be taken at the highest market price, and for the gathering of which wagons will soon be sent to the various sections of the county. The quality of the goods made by us is too well known to need recommendation, and as we are now running our Factory by STEAM POWER, there will be no delay in the manufacture of wool sent or brought to us for that purpose.
P. S.—Weaving, Carding, Fulling and Dyeing promptly attended to in a workmanlike manner and at the lowest possible rates.
Ebensburg, May 11, 1877 -tf.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB-STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.
April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months' by any one of either sex in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. [3-3,'77-1y]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76.-1y.]

How Much Like Human Beings.

During the autumn of 1842, I was in Algiers, and one pleasant day I joined a party of French officers in a jaunt into the back country. The distance from the coast—or from the city of Algiers—to the northermost sweep of the Atlas mountains, is not quite twenty miles, and thitherward we took our way to see the sights. My particular object was to see the district whence came the chief supply of gum arabic. On the first night out, we found quarters with a Peola peasant, whose household was far from repulsive or unpleasant.

On the following morning, we found our host preparing to go to the forest. Three of us went with him, and the first trap we visited held a monkey, whose facial contortions and sharp chattering and screaming, as we approached, were frightful. And what do you suppose that trap was? I will tell you.

Attached to a limb of an acacia tree by a strong cord was a gourd, the shell of which was tough strong and intact, saving a small round hole on one side. Within this gourd the peasant had placed a small quantity of nuts, of which the monkey is very fond. Well, the monkey discovers the gourd in a strange position, and he investigates. Very soon, he determines that some of his favorite nuts are within. Aha! here is a treat. The hole is just large enough to admit his hand; he feels the nuts, and in his eagerness to make a good thing of it, he gathers up all he can grasp. But when he tries to withdraw his hand, it does not come forth. Closed, with a gill of nuts in his grasp, the hole is not large enough to let it out. Poor avaricious wretch! he cannot surrender his prize, or at all events, so eager to secure it is he that the idea of letting go never enters his head. And there he remains snapping and growling, vainly trying to get his hand free with the prize in his possession. And so it is until morning—until the man who exposed the bait comes and takes both gourd and monkey. He is very angry, and anon looks very crestfallen and foolish; but there is no help for it.

I saw four monkeys captured in the same way while tarrying in the shadow of the Atlas Mountains.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

AN ANGORA CAT, which lived in a large establishment in France, had discovered that when a certain bell rang the cook always left the kitchen. Numerous niceties were scattered about, some on the tables and dressers others before the fire. Pussy crept towards them, and tasted them; it exactly suited her palate. When she heard the cook's step returning, off she ran to a corner and pretended to be sleeping soundly. How she longed that the bell would ring again!

At last she thought that she would try to ring it herself, and get cook out of the way; she could resist her longing for those sweet creams no longer. Off she crept, jumped up at the bell rope, and succeeded in sounding the bell. Away hurried cook to answer it. The coast was now clear, and Pussy revelled in the delicacies so unguarded.

This trick continued to answer Pussy's object for some time, the cook wondering what had become of the tarts and creams, till a watch was wisely set to discover the thief, when the dishonest though sagacious cat was seen to pull the bell, and then when cook went out, to steal into the kitchen and feast at her leisure.—*Young Folks' Magazine.*

A NEW SPECIES OF MONKEY.—There are now in the Alexandra Palace, London, six live specimens of a monkey new to science, the *Macacus sylvanus*, a native of the mountains of Abyssinia, where it lives at an elevation of from 7,000 to 8,500 feet above the sea level. One of these monkeys is an adult male. It is hairy over the whole of the body with the exception of a pink patch from hair on the chest, and a space around the throat of the same color. When the animal becomes angry or excited these pink patches turn to red. The nostrils are high up in the upper jaw, and the upper lip is so mobile that it is often turned up so as to show the whole of the upper teeth and gums. The tail is long and thick and ends in a tuft resembling somewhat a lion's tail. The color of the hair is brown, except around the breast, where it is gray. While these animals have rejected all fruits they have eaten Indian corn and grass, preferring the grass, pulling it apart and making it into little balls. In their native habitat these monkeys sleep in caves, and in London they sleep in a large box, the old male remaining on guard near the entrance.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A DESCRIPTION is given of a paper carpet now made in England, and designed to imitate parquet flooring. The paper being printed in patterns to imitate different woods from photographs so that, as it is stated, the resemblance is absolutely perfect. The floor is first prepared by being made perfectly level, and the crevices filled up with plaster of Paris; over the surface thus prepared, hessian is stretched, and on this first lining paper, and then the patterned paper, is pasted, the whole being finished with a coating of a peculiar kind of varnish, described as wonderfully hard and wearing. This kind of carpeting can be kept perfectly clean with the greatest ease, and though the wear of passages carpeting may be thought problematical, the inventor states that he has had rooms covered with it for some sixteen months, without showing any appreciable signs of wear. Its appearance also, is very satisfactory to the eye.